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Binding
Stevens

Seed Co.

SEEDS
AND
POULTRY SUPPLIES



TULSA, OKLA.
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

1914

To Our Patrons.

In presenting our Annual Catalogue for 1914, we wish to thank our customers very heartily for their liberal patronage, which has made the past year one of the most successful in our history. The constant and steady increase in our business each successive year is the best evidence as to the high quality of our seeds and the satisfaction they are giving to our customers.

IN FARM SEEDS, our warehouses and equipment for handling and recleaning seeds are not surpassed by any house in the West. We have all the latest improved seed-cleaning machinery and arrangement by belt and bucket carriers for loading and unloading cars of seeds and seed-grain, and running seeds through different grading and cleaning machinery, so as to supply the very cleanest and best qualities of Seed-grain, Grass, Clover, and all Farm Seeds. Our prices are always as low as good Seeds can be sold. In Vegetable Seeds, the varieties we offer embrace the very best in cultivation.

We make a specialty of Seeds adapted to this part of the Southwest. Certain varieties that are successful in the East and North are almost total failures in this section of the country. The experience of our specialists is always at your service.

It will be to your interest to order your seeds early, so that you will have them ready at planting-time. We have complete stocks at Tulsa and Muskogee, and would suggest that you send your order to the house nearest you.

Wishing you a prosperous year, and soliciting a continuance of your valued orders, we are,

Respectfully,

BINDING-STEVEN'S SEED COMPANY,
Tulsa and Muskogee, Okla.

SUGGESTIONS IN ORDERING.

A reading of the following will prove an aid to you and to us:

Our Prices.—Include bags, boxes, and free cartage to the depot.

The prices quoted in this Catalogue include free delivery on packets, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, pounds (except where otherwise stated). By "Freight or Express" means that transportation charges are paid by the customer.

Early Orders.—Our rush season comes in the months of March and April. Orders sent at once secure prompt shipment from our full stock

How to Order.—Write your name, postoffice, State, and express office plainly with black ink on every order and every time you write us. Give plain express, mail or freight directions; where none are given, we route same at buyer's risk.

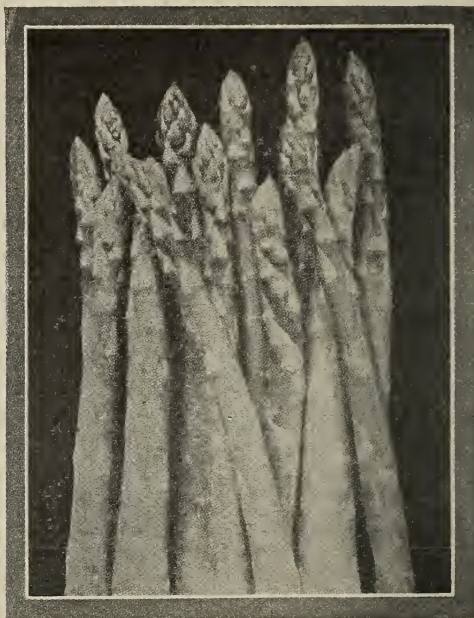
Use Order Sheets.—The use of the order sheets enclosed in this Catalogue is a great help to us in facilitating filling and shipment of orders. More will be sent on receipt of postal asking for same.

About Warranting Seeds.—We buy and sell the BEST SEEDS THAT GROW, but it is impracticable to guarantee Seeds, as the best Seeds will fail under improper treatment. Some may be grown in too dry ground or too wet, too deep or too shallow. Some hardy seeds will stand cold weather and will grow where the soil is too cold for others and would cause them to decay. Insects may attack and destroy them. For these reasons we do not give any warranty in any respect.

ARTICHOKE.

Jerusalem Artichoke will grow on almost any kind of well-drained soil. It will thrive and produce abundantly on light sandy or gravelly soil too poor for many other crops. The plant is drouth-resistant, and, as a rule, remarkably free from fungus diseases and insect pests. The plant is propagated like the potato—by means of tubers. Whole tubers or sets are used for seed, and the hills should be placed three feet apart each way. Cultivation should be about the same as for potatoes. This is a grand food for hogs, and they will harvest the artichokes when ripe without any expense. Price, per peck, 60c; price, per bushel, \$1.75.

ASPARAGUS.



Asparagus is one of the first vegetables in spring as well as one of the best grown in the garden. It is perfectly hardy, grows year after year from the same roots, and never fails to produce a crop. Asparagus does well on any well-drained soil, but the best results are obtained from rich, deep, loamy soil. Asparagus is easily grown from seed. One ounce will plant about fifty feet of row and furnish about four hundred plants. The seed should be planted as early in the spring as the weather becomes settled. Considerable crop may be expected the third year from seed, but for the home garden it is best to buy the two-year-old plants.

Colossal—Our standard variety for the garden. Stalks very large, deep green, tender, and of good flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

Palmetto—Very choice for family garden. Bears early. Stalks of even, regular growth. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Columbian Mammoth White—The stalks remain white as long as they are fit for use. A very strong-growing sort, with thick stalks. Preferred by those who care more for the white Asparagus. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Our strong two-year-old roots will give the best results in the shortest time possible.

Palmetto or Colossal—Two-year-old roots. Per dozen, postpaid; by express, 75c per hundred; \$6.50 per thousand.

Columbian Mammoth White—Two-year-old roots. 25c per dozen, postpaid; by express, 75c per hundred; \$6.50 per thousand.

GARDEN BEANS.

When all danger of the spring frosts is over is the time to plant Beans, as they thrive little, if any, when the soil, the days and nights are cold. Given moisture, this crop can be planted in the South in succession until the middle of August. A good sandy loam is the best soil for Beans, but they will grow well in any soil of average richness.

The bush varieties should be planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in drills 18 inches or 2 feet apart, 2 inches apart in the drill. The pole varieties should be planted two or three Beans in a hill, 3 feet apart each way. When the plants are well up, thin gradually to 6 or 8 inches from each other, leaving the strongest plants as much as possible. Give them clean cultivation, mellowing the soil about them, but not going too deep, hilling broad and flat about the time they are to bear. Do not hoe them when wet from dew or rain, as this induces rust of leaves or pods.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; two bushels to the acre in drills. Packets of all varieties of Beans, —c, postpaid.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—A remarkable early and exceedingly prolific variety of Beans. The plants are of robust, compact habit, bearing a profusion of round, straight, fleshy pods, averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The pods are remarkably tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining. They are stringless in all stages of growth, except when quite old. In cooking they retain their delicious green color, making them very attractive when served. The flavor is delicious, pleasing the most

critical. Although of recent introduction, this variety has attracted considerable attention, and we do not hesitate to proclaim it an ideal snap Bean. Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; postpaid. By express or freight, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.



Giant Stringless Green Pod—It is a prolific bearer; the pods are from 5 to 6 inches long, averaging one-third larger than the parent variety. They are absolutely stringless, unusually crisp, round, and fleshy. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.35.

Burpee's Stringless—Has beautiful fleshy saddle-backed pods, which are absolutely stringless; an extremely valuable variety, not only for the market gardeners and canners, but also for private planters, who will appreciate its tender, brittle, and finely flavored pods. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.40.

Round Pod Red Valentine—The full, meaty pods are of rich color and unsurpassed in tenderness. The plants are healthy, vigorous, and unusually hardy, withstanding slight frosts, which invariably kill other varieties. It permits, therefore, an early planting. It develops quickly, producing handsome, long, fleshy pods of extra fine quality. We recommend this variety highly to market gardeners, although it is as desirable for the home garden. A thorough trial will convince our customers of the excellence of this new sort. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

Black Valentine—This new Bean combines many of the attractive qualities of the different varieties of the dwarf green-pod Bean grown in the South. The plant is extremely hardy and early, growing a vigorous, compact, sturdy bush, from 12 to 14 inches high. It is becoming very popular in the South, being grown more and more every year. It is ready to gather in fifty days after planting. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.



White Navy Beans—Planted in June or July, these usually make a profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for the market. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans together 1 foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate them deeply after 2 or 3 inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a very profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to the acre. Pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight, 20c per pound; 10 pounds, \$1.40.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS.

Wardwell's Kidney—Very prolific early sort, with long, flat, brittle pods of golden yellow color. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

Dwarf German Black—Very prolific strain of the black wax, with long round pods of attractive waxy yellow color; solid, tender, and of good flavor. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.30.

Improved Golden (Rust-proof)—Very valuable rust-proof strain of the Golden Wax, which stands drought remarkably well; pods rather flat, nearly straight, fleshy, and of highest quality. Price per packet, 10c; per pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.30.

Royal Purple Wax—The pods are round, absolutely stringless, very tender, meaty, and of the very finest flavor. The plants are large, without runners, and are filled with fruit-laden branches, producing the crop very early in the season. Owing to its being of such fine flavor, so brittle and tender, and at the same time so prolific, it is bound to be in great demand with gardeners. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.40.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Lazy Wife—Prolific sort, with handsome, entirely stringless pods. They measure from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in length, are thick and fleshy, and retain their rich, tender, and luscious quality until nearly ripe. The white dry seeds make excellent winter shelled beans, and extend the season considerably. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.40.

Cut Short or Cornfield—Green beans; resemble those of the bush Valentine; dry beans, red speckled. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

Kentucky Wonder Bean—Brittle, stringless; meaty, delicious flavor.

Kentucky Wonder—The plants are vigorous climbers; pods are borne profusely in clusters; they average from 7 to 9 inches long; are of attractive green color; round and very brittle when young. If the beans are picked as they mature, the vines will keep on bearing until killed by frost. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.40.

Dutch Caseknife—One of the earliest of the pole varieties; white seeds; used for snaps; good green or dry; a good winter sort, productive, and a good Bean for planting among Corn. Packet, 10c, postpaid; pound, 20c.

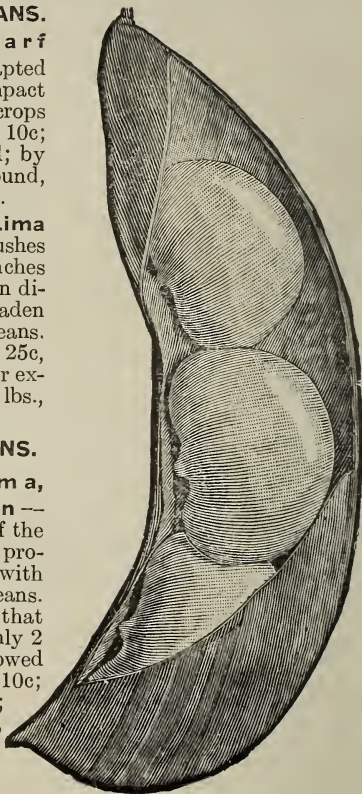
DWARF LIMA BEANS.

Henderson's Dwarf—Particularly adapted for the South. Compact bush; produces large crops until frost. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.40.

Burpee's Bush Lima—The stout, erect bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. They are laden with large luscious beans. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

Large White Lima, King of the Garden—An improved strain of the Large White, of more prolific character, and with larger pods and beans. Large early crop that bears until frost. Only 2 plants should be allowed to one hill. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.



Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva—Vigorous variety, very early and productive. Pods are short, flat, and curved, beans white, small, and kidney-shaped. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

BEETS.

Beets grow in moderately light sandy soil. For very early crops, sow Crosby's or Eclipse in hot-beds and transplant the seedlings, as soon as the weather is warm enough, into the open ground; for regular crop, plant outside as soon as the ground is in good condition; plant in drills 12 to 15 inches apart and cover over about 1 inch deep. When the seedlings are 4 to 5 inches high, thin them out to stand 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. For winter crops, sow the improved long Dark Blood in June. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet.

Crimson Globe—Extremely handsome; early or main crop variety of medium size. The roots are almost globe-shaped and free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The flesh is of the finest quality, a rich blood red, slightly zoned, and always sweet and tender. Unequalled for table use and market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c.

Detroit Dark Red—Very popular sort; used extensively by market gardeners as well as private planters. It matures early, and the roots are of splendid shape and good color. The tops are small and upright-growing, which makes possible close planting. The roots are globular and smooth, the skin is dark blood red, the flesh bright red, with lighter zones. The beets are very tender,

firm, and crisp, and remain so for a long time. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

Eclipse—Globe-shaped, deep red roots, with sweet, fine-grained flesh; fit for use a long time. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

Early Blood Turnip—Coming in at the same time as the small, flat Egyptian, it is much larger and almost globe-shaped; a much better Beet for every purpose. It is fine grained, very tender, and of good, sweet flavor. The color of the flesh is a rich red, tinged with dark crimson. The roots remain in fine condition a long time after maturing. We highly recommend this as the best extra quality table Beet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

Half Long Blood—Favorite late variety. It is olive-shaped, of deep blood red color, smooth, and free from side roots. The meat is tender and sweet and remains so until late in the season. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

Improved Long Dark Blood—Excellent for winter use, as it is a good keeper; flesh firm, juicy, and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

Crosby's Egyptian—The market gardeners' favorite. Fine, globe-shaped roots. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale Beet—Grown for its thick, juicy stems and leaves, which are used as greens; for this purpose it is much superior to any other Beet. The young leaves are also cooked like Spinach, and make an excellent summer vegetable. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets—Listed under "Farm Seeds."

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Brussels Sprouts are a very delicate vegetable and deserve a more general cultivation than they receive. The plant belongs to the Cabbage family and should be grown and cultivated like Cabbage. The sprouts, which grow around the strong, upright stem of the plant, look like miniature cabbages. Very hardy; improved by frost. An ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

Dwarf Improved—Bearing a small crop of small, solid, and tender heads. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c.

CELERY.

Seed should be sown in February in hot-beds or in flat boxes filled with clean, mellow loam. Sow seed broadcast or in rows and cover with about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil or sand, pressing it down firmly. Keep the soil moist constantly. When plants are fairly out of the seed leaf,

transplant into another bed or box or thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart. Plant into the open ground by the last of May or the beginning of June. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill.

Giant Pascal — Of excellent keeping qualities. Makes large bunches of thick stalks, which are very brittle and are of rich nutty flavor; splendid for shipping. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; pound, \$2.00.

White Plume — The earliest and most easily blanched sort. While the inner stalks and heart are of pure white color without being blanched, yet the outer stalks should be tied up and the soil drawn around them, so as to produce attractive bunches. Fine for family use and the local markets.

Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

Golden Self-Blanching — The plants are of compact, semi-dwarf habit and form numerous stalks. They are heavy ribbed, of golden yellow color, very crisp and tender. Packet, 10c; ounce, 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery — Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c.

CARROTS.

Carrots grow best in rich, deep, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. Sow in March or April, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, thinning out the seedlings to 4 inches in the row. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

About Carrot Seed. — Since evenness in shape, size and uniformity of color are necessary to make carrots attractive for bunching, gardeners should see that the Carrot seed they buy is of such quality that the carrots produced will come up to the above requirements. Our stocks are selected with extraordinary care as to true-ness of type, and will please the most critical trade.



Early Scarlet Horn—The roots grow 3 to 4 inches long and are decidedly stump-rooted. They are of fine grain and of good flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Oxheart or Guerande—Of fine table qualities. It is the most desirable sort for growing in soils too hard and stiff for the longer varieties, as it does not grow over 6 inches long, and is easily pulled by hand. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Danvers' Half Long—An excellent market variety of medium size. The roots are of a rich orange red color, smooth, and very handsome. Produces a very large crop. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Long Orange—The best late variety for general field culture. It keeps very well, and is therefore excellently adapted for winter use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

CABBAGE.



A hardy plant, easy to grow, and will do well in any soil that is rich, well drained, and capable of holding a reasonable amount of moisture. For the early crop, plant the seeds five or six weeks before the plants are needed for planting in hot-beds or even in a shallow box in the house. Plant the seeds in rows $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart; put three or five seeds to the inch, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and press soil down firmly. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and the weather is settled the young plants should be hardened by gradually exposing them to an out-door

position; later, transplant in the field in rows 30 inches apart, with the plants 24 inches in the rows. Later crops are obtained by planting the later or medium varieties later in the season. The seed for the later crop is started in the seed-bed out of doors. Sometimes the seeds are started in the hills where the crop is to stand, planting two or three seeds to the hill and pulling out all but the stronger ones after they are two or three weeks old.

Extra Early Varieties.

The Early Express—Small, conical-shaped heads; ready for use in from eighty to ninety days after planting. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; 1 pound, \$1.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Small, cone-shaped heads; matures in from ninety to one hundred days after planting. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.



Second Early Sorts.

Allhead Early—An early flat variety, with remarkably solid heads, which have few outside leaves; it is practically all head. While it is really a typical summer Cabbage, it is fully as good for winter use, being a good keeper. The heads are of good size, uniform in color and size, and of excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Early Flat Dutch—A selected strain; forming large flat heads, weighing at times 10 to 12 pounds. It is a sure header and well adapted for forcing. We consider it the best Cabbage for planting in the South. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; 1 pound, \$1.50

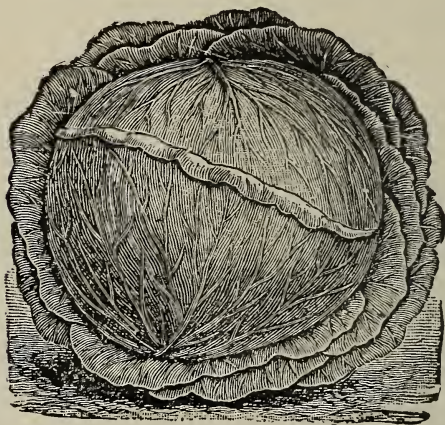
Early Winningstadt—Similar in size and shape to the Jersey Wakefield, but it is more tightly folded and

very firm; excellent for cutting for kraut. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; 1 pound, \$1.50.

All Seasons—One of the best of this class. Ready for the market only a few days later than the Early Summer and is much larger. The heads are firm, solid, and of good flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Early Drumhead—Standard variety of well-known merit; very similar to Henderson's Early Summer. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Late or Winter Varieties.



Surehead—Strain of Flat Dutch; remarkable for its heading qualities; keeps well, and is good for shipping. The heads are of uniform size, firm, solid, and of good color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Hollander or Danish Ballhead—Of vigorous, compact growth, with stems rather longer than those of most American sorts. The plants are hardy, resisting cold, hot, and dry weather alike. The heads are of uniform shape, firm, solid, and of excellent keeping qualities. One of the best for shipping to distant markets or late spring use. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; ounce, 15c; pound, \$1.50.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—Of good flavor and very tender; among the earliest of the winter Cabbages. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Premium Late Drumhead—Standard late variety, with immense heads of excellent flavor. Splendid market

sort and a good keeper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

CAULIFLOWER.

It requires a cool moist season for its best growth, a constant supply of soil-moisture, and rich, loamy land, well fertilized. Cultivation is the same as for Cabbage. One ounce will produce from 800 to 1,000 plants.

Early Snowball—Under favorable conditions, every plant produces a magnificent white head of fine quality. Packet, 20c; ounce, \$2.00.

SWEET CORN.

Do not plant Sweet Corn until the ground becomes warm. A prolonged cold rainy spell will cause it to rot in the ground. Cultivation is the same as for field Corn, with the exception that it may be planted a little closer. Plant at frequent intervals, so as to always have a supply at this stage of the growth. One quart will plant 200 plants, 8 quarts will plant one acre



Golden Bantam—A new early Sweet Corn, considered by many people the richest and sweetest of all Corns. Some of our customers who prefer this sort to all other kinds are planting it at regular intervals all during the season, so they may have a continual supply for their table. In season it is medium early, about a week later than Cory, and is the best yielder of the early varieties. The stalks are of medium size, with heavy foliage, of value for forage. It may be planted thickly and as late as July 20th in the Middle States. The ears are borne two to a stalk and are about 6 inches in length and are eight-rowed. The kernels are of a golden-yellow color, which at first gives the impression of field Corn; however, as soon as tasted there is immediately a call for more. Our

seed has been especially selected for table use. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 15c, prepaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.

Early Minnesota—The earliest sort on our list. Of dwarf habit, but very productive; small ears, with eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels. Package, 5c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, quart, 20c; peck, \$1.25.

Country Gentleman—The most delicious of the late sorts. For family use it is unequalled. The medium-size ears are covered with irregularly arranged, deep, sweet kernels. Very prolific, and well liked in some localities, where it is sold on the market as the "Shoe Peg." Package, 5c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

Stowell's Evergreen—The ears are large; have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels, and remain tender and fit for use longer than any other sort. Package, 5c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

Mammoth Sugar—Very productive and of fine flavor; used largely for canning. Packet, 5c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

Adams' Extra Early—A great favorite with those who wish the first Corn of the season. Produces short ears filled with tender, white kernels of fine flavor. Package, 5c; pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

Adams' Early—Has larger ears than the preceding; very popular in the South. Package, 5c; pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

Crosby's Early—A most excellent variety and remarkably early. Ears of good size, medium length, sweet, and delicate. Package, 5c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

Perry's Hybrid—This is a very popular Eastern variety. Stalks about 6 feet high, bearing two large twelve to fourteen-rowed ears, which often have red or pink cobs; grain medium size, cooking very white and tender. Matures a little later than Minnesota. Package, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

White Mexican—This is a new variety of recent introduction; early; the sweetest of all Sweet Corns. It is a grand acquisition for the market gardener as well as for family use. Package, 5c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight

or express, at purchaser's expense, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.

Mammoth White Cory—A good extra early sort, producing medium-sized ears of finest quality. Package, 5c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.

COLLARDS.

A kind of Cabbage, growing 2 or 3 feet high, which does not make a hard head. The central leaves often form a loose rosette, which is used for greens, like spinach or mustard. Collard seed is started under glass or in the open. Plants should be handled and cultivated like Cabbage, with the exception that the seed can be planted somewhat closer.

Improved Georgia—Plants may be planted at almost any time of the year, and is much hardier than Cabbage. The plants may stand as close to each other in the field as 8 inches. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS.

Sown with the approach of cold weather in the fall, it will produce an abundance of leaves, which may be used as salad through the winter and spring. Quite hardy, but should be protected through severe weather. One ounce will sow 20 square feet. Large seeded. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

CRESS.

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill of the Pepper Grass; one ounce of seed of the Water Cress will sow 15 square feet.

Extra Curled or Pepper Grass—Quick-growing and crisp, pungent flavor. Does well in dry soil. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c.

Water Cress—Succeeds only when its roots and stems are partially submerged in water. Sow along the borders of a stream or start the seeds in shallow pans and transplant the seedlings when large enough. Makes a very appetizing salad. Package, 10c; ounce, 35c.

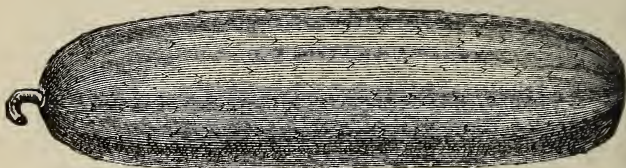
CUCUMBER.

Plant as soon as the weather has become settled and warm, in hills 4 feet each way. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Prepare the hills by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil; plant the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When all danger of insect attack is over, thin to about three or four of the strongest plants to the hill. Do not allow any fruit to ripen on the vines, as this will cause them to stop bearing.

Improved Arlington White Spine—The vines are very vigorous and productive; the fruit is of an attractive deep glossy green color, with light spines running from blossom end. Most desirable for the market use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

Early Cluster—Extra prolific sort; setting its fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is a dark green, short, and particularly suitable for pickles. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

Chicago Pickle—Largely used by pickle manufacturers. Prolific, short, with fruit of medium size, dark green in color, and with prominent spine. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



Improved Long Green—Most widely cultivated sort; unsurpassed for general use. The cucumbers average 10 inches long when fully developed, and are fine for slicing. The smaller fruits make excellent pickles. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Everbearing—If the fruit is gathered, the vine will continue bearing throughout the season. Excellent for producing large quantities of small pickles. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

EGG PLANT.

Seed should be started in February in boxes in the house. Always keep the ground warm and moist and protect the young plants. Transplant into a rich, loamy soil when all danger of frost is past. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

New York Improved Purple—One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears large, oblong-shaped fruits. There are many varieties of Egg Plant offered, but we think this kind better than any other. Package, 5c; ounce, 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85c; pound, \$3.00.

Black Beauty—Ten days or two weeks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, of uniform and rich, lustrous black color. Fruit develops very quickly, and planters will be pleased with it. Package, 10c; ounce, 40c.

ENDIVE.

Sow and cultivate like Lettuce. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Improved Green Curled—Finely fringed leaves of bright green color; tender and crisp when properly blanched. Package, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c.

White Curled—The thick center leaves are naturally a pale yellow color, while the finely cut and curled outside leaves are pure white. It does not need blanching, is of large size, and is always tender and crisp. Package, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c.

GARLIC.

Used for flavoring soups, sausage, etc. It is propagated by division of the roots into small parts. The bulbs are gathered in August in the same manner as Onions. Pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c.

HORSERADISH.

Grown for its roots, which have a pungent, mustard-like flavor. Small pieces of roots, 4 to 5 inches long, are planted for propagation. Plant in rich ground, the richer the better. Roots, 5c each; per dozen, 25c, postpaid.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Loose, curly-leaved type of the Cabbage family; particularly noted for their hardiness. They make excellent tender greens for winter use. In the South the most hardy variety remains in the open ground all winter. Cultivated the same as Cabbage. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 200 feet of drill.

Dwarf Curled Scotch—Fine curled bright green leaves; very tender and of excellent flavor. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

Tall Green Scotch—Grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, making very attractive plants. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

KOHL RABI.

Grown for its thick, bulb-shaped stalks, which, while young, are prepared in the same manner as Turnips, and which furnish a most desirable vegetable. One ounce of seed will drill about 200 feet.

Early White Vienna—Equally good for forcing or cultivation in the open ground. Has very short tops; flesh is white, tender, and of excellent table qualities. Package, 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c.

Early Purple Vienna—Similar to the preceding sort except in color, which is a bluish purple. Package, 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c.

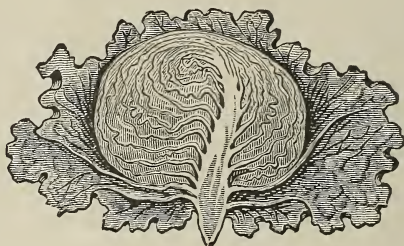
LEEK.

A very delicately flavored member of the Onion family. The leafy portion of the plant is used for flavoring soups or boiling with meats, while the white, fleshy stems are boiled and either served with cream dressing or as a salad with vinegar and salad oil. Leek prefers a rich, light soil. Cultivate the same as Onions. Filling up will blanch the stalks and improve their quality. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

London Flag—A strong-growing sort; hardy, and excellent for winter use. Package, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70c; pound, \$2.00.

LETTUCE.

This is a salad plant of first rank. It is extensively forced in green-houses and in hot-beds in the winter and early spring and in cold frames and out of doors later. Out of doors, it is planted in succession from spring until fall. It grows better in clay-loamy soil, made rich with barnyard manure. The plants should be started 12 inches each way. Frequently it is grown between rows of other plants, like Cabbage, and is matured and removed long before the other plants need the space. One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill.



Improved Hanson Lettuce.

Improved Hanson—One of the best for growing during the hot summer months, as it will stand heat and dry weather to perfection. The large, solid heads weigh sometimes 2 or 3 pounds. They are of light green color outside and white within, tender, crisp, and of fine flavor. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 80c.

Big Boston—Very distinct variety; grown largely in the South as a winter Lettuce. When grown in cold frames or houses it forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth, and thin leaves. They are of light-green color and quite tender when well grown. Outside, it is a less distinctive heading sort, the plants bearing vigorously, growing to a good size, and forming loose heads. Package, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



Prize Head.

Prize Head—Forms large, loose heads, which will not stand shipment to distant markets. The outer leaves are bright green, shaded with brownish red. They are large and thin, attractively curled, and very tender. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 80c.



Paris White Cos.

Paris White Cos—The Cos Lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of a conical form, 8 to 9 inches in height and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is a yellowish green. To be had in perfection, it requires to be tied up, so that the center leaves may be blanched. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Denver Market—This is a fine, crisp, crimped-head variety. It has a slight tinge of red at the edge of the leaves. The ribs are a waxy white, being tender and free from bitterness. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

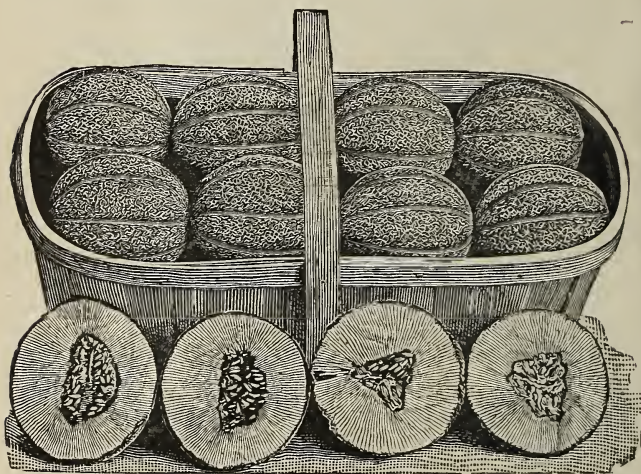
Black-Seeded Simpson—Makes large bunches of curly, crisp leaves. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

Early Curled Simpson—Forms close, compact bunches of effectively curled leaves. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Grand Rapids—The well-known forcing variety for the Middle West, where the butter heads or Cabbage varieties do not grow very well under glass. It is a loose-branching variety, forming no definite head; is extremely curly, and its light green color makes it very attractive. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 70c.

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELON.

A warm sandy loam is best for raising Melons. Plant early in the spring when the soil has become warm, in hills 6 feet apart each way, planting 10 to 15 seeds in each hill. After they are well started, thin out to about three strong plants to each hill. One ounce will plant sixty hills; 2 or 3 pounds to the acre. We strive to supply Melon Seed of the highest quality. We have them grown where they reach the highest point of perfection by the most reliable growers, and are in a position to offer strains far superior to the commonly sold commercial grades. Many testimonials from thoroughly pleased customers show that our efforts to supply the best only are appreciated.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

Rocky Ford—The most popular and the most extensively planted Melon. Our seed comes from one of the most careful growers in Rocky Ford, Colorado, who makes a specialty of growing these Melons for seed only. This seed produces melons of splendid quality and of uniform size, which bring top prices in Northern markets. They weigh from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ pounds each. Skin green, thin, ribbed regularly; flesh thick, light green, melting and luscious. The strong, prolific vines ripen the fruit very early. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 80c.



Netted Gem.

Netted Gem—Extra early; fruit light green, thick and luscious. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

Burrell's Thoroughbred Rocky Ford—All the good points of the Rocky Ford are to be found in an intensified degree in this "Thoroughbred" strain. The strongest points of superiority are presented by the following characteristics: Uniform size and height, close netting, well-defined space between ribs, fine-grained firm flesh, small seed cavity, and deep meat. These Melons are prize-takers in their class and first class in every respect. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

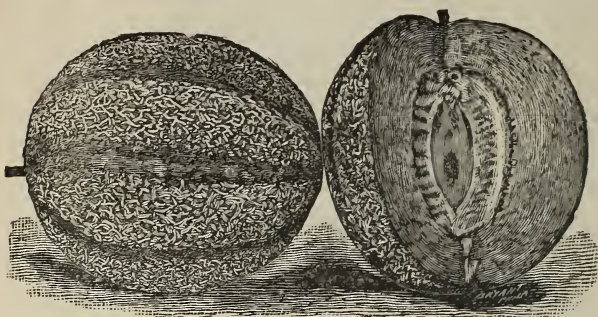
Improved Banana—Produces fruits of the finest quality, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; rind thin and comparatively tough; flesh of a beautiful reddish salmon color, of excellent flavor. Withstands the heat to perfection. Fine for family use. Will ship well, if gathered at the proper stage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

Extra Early Hackensack—A selection of the preceding; ready for use a week or ten days earlier. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

Emerald Gem—The most popular of all salmon-fleshed Muskmelons. The fruits are about the size of the Rocky Ford, globular in form, and flattened at both ends. They are of a rich emerald green color, slightly ribbed, with narrow strips of light green in the ribs. The flesh is very thick, of rich, deep salmon color, and of most delicious flavor. It is very thick, and ripens close to the rind. The melons should be picked as soon as they readily separate from the vine, or otherwise they turn yellow and the flesh becomes tasteless. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

Paul Rose—Sometimes called "Petoskey"; a yellow-flesh Melon and a cross between the Osage and the Netted Gem; of small size, very thick flesh, and one of the best flavored. It has very thin rind, yet is a good shipper. It

is fast becoming a favorite in the West. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

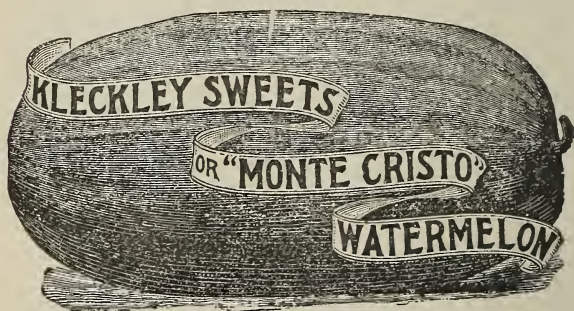


The Osage.

The Osage—Is of medium size, oval in shape, dark green in color, somewhat netted, and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely thick and very uniform, of fine texture, a rich salmon in color, highly flavored, and delicious to the rind; cavity very small. It is a good shipper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

WATERMELON.

Plant Watermelons 8 or 10 seeds in a hill about 1 inch deep. After they are well started, thin out to two strong plants to a hill. Two shovelfuls of rich manure thoroughly worked into the soil beneath each hill will greatly increase the size of the melons.



Georgia or Kleckley Sweets—One of the best and sweetest-flavored varieties in cultivation. On account of its thin rind, it will not stand shipment to distant markets, but it is the best that can be grown for the home and the near-by markets. The skin is dark green. It is of symmetrical, oblong shape, well rounded on both ends. The flesh is scarlet, firm, and solid, and of delightful sugary flavor. Fancy selected Southern-grown seeds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 80c.

Sweetheart—A new shipping Melon of large and fine qualities. The vines are very productive and vigorous, bearing fruit very early. The melons are uniform in size, oval-shaped, and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin, but firm; flesh, bright crimson, tender, and sweet. Particularly fine for shipping market of main crop, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 70c.

Phinney's Early—The earliest variety; small, but very hardy; bright red flesh. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Black Diamond—Melons of this sort weighing from 75 to 90 pounds are frequent. Rich dark green, almost black, quite lustrous, uniformly symmetrical, roundish to blunt oval. Productive; one of the best shipping Melons grown; flesh red and of the finest quality. Fancy selected Southern seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 70c.

Halbert Honey—A Texas Melon which closely resembles the Kleckley Sweet, but is a darker color and more even and regular in shape. Cannot be shipped a great distance, as the rind is very brittle, but it is unsurpassed for home market and family use. It grows from 15 to 30 inches long, is dark green, slightly ridged, and blunt at the blossom end. The meat is sweet as honey, melting, and leaves no trace of pulp. Always brings higher price than any other Melon on the market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 80c.

Tom Watson—The most popular shipping Melon grown. The melons are large, long, and dark green, like the Kleckley Sweet, but with a tougher rind, giving it excellent shipping qualities. The flesh is a rich red, solid, sweet, and luscious, and ripens up close to the rind. Although a shipping Melon, its fine qualities commend it to the private grower. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 80c, postpaid; by express, pound, 75c; 10 pounds, 60c per pound.

Alabama Sweet—This is a large oblong melon; color, dark green, with faint lighter stripes. Being of good size, though not ungainly, it is first class for shipping purposes. Its flavor is simply delicious, it is entirely stringless, and its outside appearance is very attractive. Its size and shape are such as to make it one of the best market Melons, and we cannot recommend it too strongly. Fancy selected Southern-grown seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c, postpaid.

MUSTARD.

Mustard is grown for greens and requires a loamy, rich soil; preferably a sandy loam. It is sown either

broadcast or in drills; if it is sown broadcast, about 8 quarts of seed are required per acre; if in drills, 3 pounds per acre.

Ostrich Plume—Most beautiful variety and of very superior flavor. The leaves are beautifully ruffled and curled and curve outward like graceful ostrich plumes. They are excellently adapted for garnishing. It originated in the South, and stands hot weather exceedingly well. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Southern Giant Curled—A very attractive curled sort, which is exceedingly popular in the South. Largely planted in the fall for greens. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

White—Good for culinary purposes, but easily running to seed. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 35c.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

The young, tender seed-pods of this plant are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. They are regarded as a household necessity in the South, but are neither so well known nor so extensively used in the North. Seeds should be sown when the weather has become settled, in drills 3 feet apart. Thin out the plants so they will stand from 1 to 2 feet apart in the rows. Gather the pods while they are young, as they become tough and woody when they are older. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Dwarf Green—Bears pods ready for use ten days or two weeks earlier than the tall sorts. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth and are very prolific. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; pound, 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c.

White Velvet—Tall-growing sort, with attractive long white pods, which are round and of velvety smoothness. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.



ONIONS.

This vegetable is grown chiefly from seed; the crop is also grown from Onion Sets, which are very small Onions; from tops, which are small bulbs produced on the tops of Onions, instead of flowers; and from multipliers or Potato Onions, which are bulblets formed by the division of the

parent plant. These sets, tops, and multipliers are of especial value in growing early Onions, while the main crop is usually grown from the seed. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds will sow an acre. We pride ourselves on selling the very best Onion Seed that can be produced, and are now supplying some of the largest Onion-growers in the country. By sowing our seed, large Onions can be produced direct from the seed.

Culture.—Sow in the early spring, in moist soil, as soon as the weather will permit, in rows 12 inches apart, and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. If the onions grow too thick, thin to 1 inch apart, or only a very few small onions will be the result. Manure highly (twenty loads to the acre being used by many market gardeners with profit), and if manure is not plentiful, some good phosphate, at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre, will give good results. A top dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial.

Soil.—Onions need a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay, manuring for two years previous.

Manuring.—A liberal use of manure is essential and it should be of the best quality, well fermented, and shoveled over at least twice the previous summer to kill the weeds.

Preparation.—Spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty wagon-loads to the acre. This should be first cultivated in and then the ground plowed to a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil.

Sowing the Seed.—This can be done best by a hand seed-drill, which should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch deep. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Three or four pounds to the acre is the usual quantity used to produce large onions.

Improved White Bermuda—Planted extensively by market gardeners in the South for shipping. While it is known as the "White Bermuda," the name is misleading as it is really a straw-colored Onion. Teneriffe - grown seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

Southport Large Red Globe—This handsome and most red-colored of all red sorts is becoming more popular every season. It is of a rich, glossy dark red, and makes a very attractive appearance. The bulbs are remarkably uniform in size and are splendid keepers. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Australian Brown—Of Australian origin, this splendid deep brown variety has proven a success where many other sorts have failed. It is adapted to a great variety of soils, and is not easily affected by climate conditions. The bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size. It is extremely early, maturing four weeks before the Red Wethersfield. The flesh is firm and of mild flavor, and the ripe bulbs will keep in good condition for nearly a year after they have been harvested. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.35, postpaid; by express, not prepaid, pound, \$1.25; 10 pounds, \$11.00.

Early White Queen—The earliest-ripening Onion in cultivation, producing handsome silver-skinned bulbs of beautiful appearance early in the summer. Largely used for small pickles, as it is of fine, mild flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.



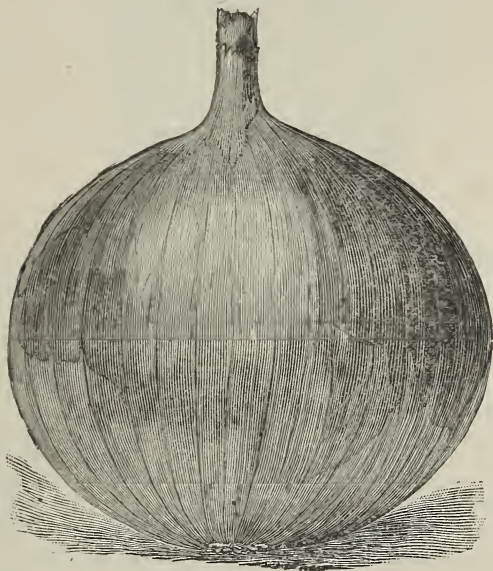
Mammoth Silver King—The bulbs grow to good size, sometimes measuring 5 or 7 inches across and weighing from 2 to 3 pounds each. They are flat-shaped, but thick through, very handsome, and of extremely mild flavor; of quick growth and early maturity. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.60.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Handsome, nearly globe-shaped bulbs of pale yellow color; crisp, pure white flesh of mild flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.40, postpaid; by express, not prepaid, pound, \$1.30; 10 pounds, \$1.25 per pound.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Early-ripening, good-size sort, of clear, silvery-white color, of very mild flavor, and extensively grown for pickling. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

Large Red Wethersfield—The most widely cultivated of the red variety; the standard winter Onion in many Northern States. The bulbs are well flattened,

thick through, and grow to a good size. The skin is a rich glossy red color, while the flesh is white, tinged with red; a most excellent keeper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.35, postpaid; by express, not prepaid, pound, \$1.25; 10 pounds, \$1.15 per pound.

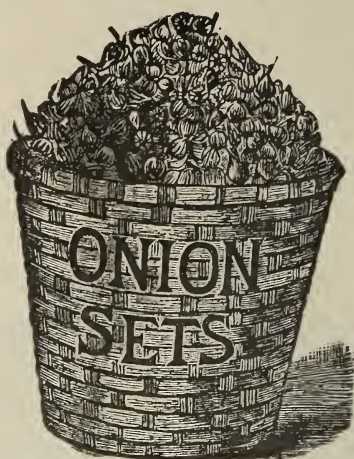


Giant Yellow Prizetaker — The American - grown Giant Yellow Prizetaker is far the handsomest, most productive, most popular, and best of all yellow-skin Onions. It grows in regular form, approaching the globe shape, has a very small neck, and ripens firm and hard. The flesh is pure white, firm, fine-grained, and mild in flavor. It is of immense size, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Specimens have been grown under special conditions weighing from 4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. It has proven to be of great value to farmers and gardeners, never failing to attract attention in the market, and is acknowledged to be the largest, finest-flavored, and most superior Yellow Globe Onion under cultivation. There promises to be a large acreage of this Onion planted this season. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.35, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, pound, \$1.25; 10 pounds, \$1.15 per pound.

ONION SETS.

White Silverskin—Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, 10c pound; 20 pounds, \$1.50.

Dark Red—Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, pound, 10c; 20 pounds, \$1.50.



Yellow—Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, pound, 10c; 20 pounds, \$1.50.

PARSLEY.

The leaves of this plant are used for garnishing meats, fish, and other dishes and as a flavoring for soups and stews. It grows in any kind of garden soil. The seed is of very slow germination and should be planted very early in the spring, in rows 10 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. A very few plants will supply a family.

Double Curled—A favorite with market gardeners. The plants are of dwarf, compact habit, leaves heavily curled and crimped and of a dark green color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Moss Curled—Leaves are very ornamental, curled and crimped; also excellent for seasoning. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

PARSNIP.

This is a hardy vegetable, used for food for both humans and stock. It is grown similarly to the Carrot, and requires a rich, loamy soil.

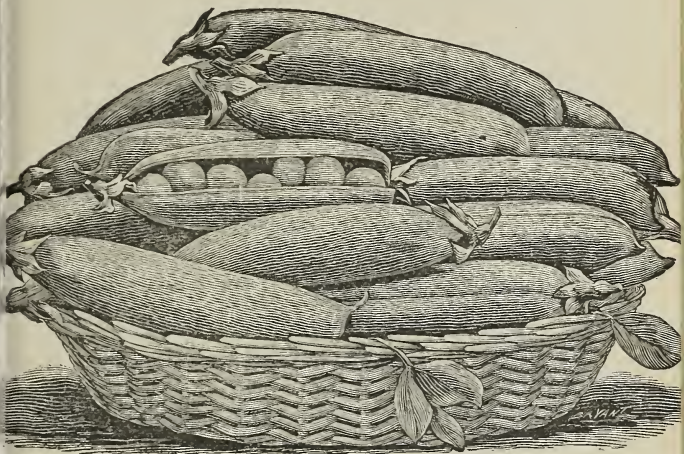
Improved Hollow Crown—A great cropper, and considered the best for general cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender, and very sugary. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

GARDEN PEAS.

Peas require a good, well-worked garden soil. Well-rotted manure and wood ashes are the most suitable fertilizers. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. For the dwarf varieties, in rows about 8 to 10 inches apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The large later varie-

ties are sown in rows about 3 to 3½ inches apart. One quart of seed is required for 100 feet of drill, 1½ bushels to the acre.

Alaska—The earliest smooth Pea in existence. The pods are medium in size, well filled, and mature practically all at one time. Our strain is extra selected. Large packet, 10c; pound, 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.60.



First and Best—(Extra early.) The vines average 18 to 24 inches in height, setting a good number of choice pods, filled with choice peas of excellent flavor. Large packet, 10c; pound, 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.60.

Nott's Excelsior—Of compact growth, with many handsome, good-sized pods, which are closely packed with large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Matures almost as early as the American Wonder and the pods are larger. Packet, 10c; pound, 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.60.

American Wonder—The plants grow only 10 inches high and produce an abundance of medium-sized pods, which are filled with large, sweet peas of luscious quality. Large packet, 10c; pound, 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.

Premium Gem—The vines grow to a height of about 15 to 18 inches and are very productive. The round, dark green pods are 2½ to 3 inches long and contain from 5 to 7 peas of excellent quality. Large packet, 10c; pound, 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

Large White Marrowfat—A very late sort, bearing large quantities of well-filled pods. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

Telephone—A late sort, with tall-growing vines. The pods are very large, with large peas of delicious flavor. Large packet, 10c; pound, 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—Large packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.

Champion of England—For main crop or summer use, this is the standard variety. Very prolific. Packet, 10c; pound, 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

Gradus or Prosperity—The earliest-podded Pea in cultivation; the immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniform and well shaped, filled with large, handsome peas. The vines have heavy stems with large dark green leaves, growing 3 feet in height. Packet, 10c; pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.20.

Melting Sugar—(Edible pod.) In this variety, which is the best of its class, the entire pod is cooked the same way as stringed Beans. The pods are large, flat, very brittle, and tender and fine-flavored when cooked. Vines attain a height of 4 feet and are very attractive. Packet, 10c; pound, 30c, postpaid; by express, pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

PEPPER.

The young plants are raised like Tomatoes or Egg Plant. They should be set out after all danger of frost is over and the ground is warm. Set the plants about 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet wide. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Chinese Giant—This is the largest mild Red Pepper in existence. The strong, stocky plants are of bushy, erect growth. The peppers are of enormous size; specimens weighing 18 ounces are found quite frequently. They are of square block form; the flesh is very thick and extremely mild. Packet, 10c; ounce, 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25.

Neapolitan Large Early—The earliest and most productive of the large mild Peppers. It produces fruit from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other variety, being ready for the market the last week in June. The strong, vigorous plants are literally covered with large, handsome peppers 4 to 5 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. They are very sweet and mild, have

thick meat, and keep in marketable condition for a long time after being picked. Packet, 10c; ounce, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00.

Sweet Mountain—Plants are vigorous and productive, growing upright, with moderately large leaves. Fruits are very large and long, often 8 or more inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60c.

Large Bell or Improved Bullnose—A large early sort, with thick, mild flesh. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c.

Ruby King—A very prolific popular sort, bearing splendid crops of splendid large, thick peppers; of good quality for mangoes. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70c.

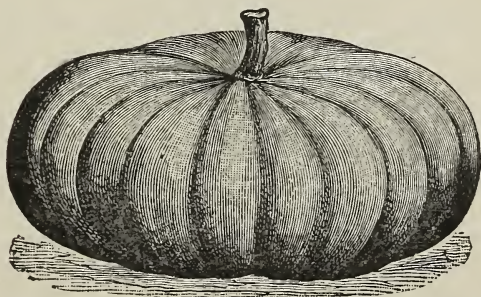
Large Sweet Spanish or Mammoth—A splendid large Pepper of mild flavor; very extensively cultivated. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c.

Long Red Cayenne—Bright red fruits, 3 to 4 inches long; very hot. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c.

Small Chilli—Small conical pods, growing only 2 inches long. The most fiery sort on our list. Used for seasoning and sausage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c.

PUMPKIN.

Avoid planting Pumpkins in the garden, as they will mix with Cucumbers, Melons, and other vines. Usually they are planted in the Corn field, dropping three or four seeds every fourth hill, but they will do better planted by themselves. Plant about 8 or 10 feet apart each way. Put some well-rotted manure beneath each hill, thoroughly mixing it with the soil.



Large Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field—A popular, very productive variety. The ripe fruits are flat, of a rich creamy yellow color, and measure about 2 feet in diameter; flesh is tender and of excellent flavor. Package,

5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 10 pounds, \$3.00.

Improved Green Striped Cashaw—A crooknecked variety with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of a rich yellow color, solid, fine-grained, very thick, and sweet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

White Cashaw or Crookneck—Fine for table use as well as for stock-feeding. The fruits have a hard, creamy white shell, grow about 2 feet long, and the thick meat is of excellent quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

Small Sugar—Handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter. Skin is a deep orange yellow; fine-grained, sweet, dry, and an excellent keeper; a nice table variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 70c.

Connecticut Field—The common Field or Cow Pumpkin; raised mainly for feeding stock. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 2c; pound, 50c.

Japanese Pie—Similar in shape and size to the well-known Cashaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes running to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and the seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet; flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—A good variety for making pies and for other cooking purposes. It is of medium size and a white creamy color, with excellent flavor. This is a good keeper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

RADISHES.

Radishes are among the most valued of the early vegetables, and a liberal supply should be grown in the home garden throughout the spring and summer. They develop best and quickest in light, rich, sandy soil. Well-rotted manure should be used, and constant cultivation is necessary to insure radishes of good quality. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill; 8 or 10 pounds per acre.

White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip—Bright scarlet with clearly defined white tips; foliage short, making it well adapted for forcing; a great favorite. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

Early French Breakfast—Beautiful olive-shaped sort of bright scarlet color, with well-defined white tip; a rapid grower; very mild and tender. Package, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

Early White Turnip—One of the earliest varieties; medium, small top and rosy stem; roots are a bright red color. A great favorite in the South. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

Early Scarlet Turnip—One of the earliest varieties, with a very small top; brightly colored skin, and flesh crisp and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

Long Scarlet Short Top—Roots grow 5 or 6 inches long, and are very attractive; crisp, brittle, and very choice. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c.

Long White Vienna or Ladyfinger—An excellent variety of the summer Radishes; long, pure white, and of mild flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

Chartier—In shape it resembles the Long Scarlet, but it grows to a much larger size and keeps in good condition longer than most other varieties. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

White Strasburg—This variety is one of the most popular summer kinds. Both flesh and skin are pure white. Remains tender longer than any other variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Iceberg—The finest eating white Radish; has long, slender, pure white roots, which remain fresh and crisp until they grow of large size. Tops are quite short, making it early and allowing close planting. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 70c.

Crimson Giant—An entirely new variety and differs radically from all others, inasmuch as the roots attain more than double the size of the other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early, notwithstanding its size. Color, crimson; meat, pure white and of the best quality. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit the development of the roots. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, 90c.

Winter Varieties of Radishes.

The winter varieties are sown during the months of September and October and will mature before frost, so they can be stored away in the cellar or buried in the earth, where they will keep all winter.

China Rose, Winter—Of bright deep rose color; flesh firm and excellent for keeping. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 70c.

Round Black Spanish—One of the best for winter use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

Long Black Spanish—With black skin and white flesh; will keep until spring. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

Long White Spanish—Similar to the Long Black Spanish, with the exception that the skin is white. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This is of hardy growth everywhere, and one of the first sauce and pie plants of spring. It is grown either from seeds or propagation of the roots. The soil for the Rhubarb should be made extremely rich, using manure every other season. The seed should be sown early in the spring, in rows 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin the plants out to stand 6 inches apart, and cultivate throughout the summer. In this section of the Southwest the plants get large enough to use in the fall from seed sown the previous spring, if the season has been favorable. The roots should be planted 3 feet apart in the row and with the crown about 4 inches under the soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Linnaeus—Early, large, tender, good sort. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; first size roots, each, 20c, per dozen, \$2.00; second size roots, each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50. If wanted by mail, add 5c for each root to pay postage.

Victoria Giant—This is a very large and late variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held high in the esteem of market gardeners. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.20.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

So called because of its resemblance in flavor to the oyster when cooked. The tap-root is long and resembles that of a Parsnip and is about one-half the size of an ordinary Parsnip. Salsify requires a deep, rich soil and the whole season to mature in. Plant the seed about 1 inch deep, in drills 12 inches apart; later, thin out the young plants to 4 or 5 inches. Eight or 10 pounds of seed is required to the acre; 1 ounce will plant 70 feet of drill. The roots may be dug and stored in the fall or left in the ground over winter.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Grows very large; well flavored and mild. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.85.

SPINACH.

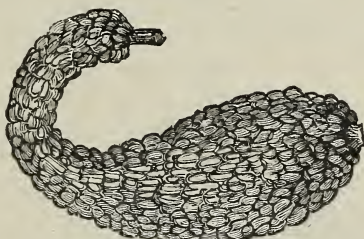
A spring plant used for greens. It is very hardy, and most in demand in the early spring and late fall. The leaves are rather large, rich, and tender. It is of very easy culture, and grows best in cool weather. Rapid growth is very desirable for this plant, that the leaves may be strong and tender. The soil should be rich and given good cultivation. The seed may be sown in hot-beds or

in cold frames and transplanted out of doors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. If the seed are sown out of doors, they should be planted as soon as the ground is in good condition. For fall use the seed may be sown about the middle of September. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Bloomsdale—This is the most popular variety. The fleshy leaves are of true Savoy appearance; very hardy. Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 35c, postpaid; by express, pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

Prickly Winter—The hardiest of all Spinach and preferred by many for fall seed. Ounce, 5c; pound, 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 10c, postpaid; by express, pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

SQUASH.



Squashes, like Cucumbers and Melons, require a warm, fertile soil of sandy nature for their best growth. The summer Squashes grow mostly in compact bush form; the hills for these should be about 4 feet apart; for the long, trailing fall and winter varieties the hills should be 8 to 12 feet each way. If the ground is not very rich, two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted manure should be worked into each hill. Put 8 or 10 seeds in each hill, about 1 inch deep. When all danger from bugs is over, then thin from three to four of the strongest plants.

Light White Bush or Patty Pan—The best early variety. The plants are of true bush form and produce fruit very early in the season. Largely grown in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

Mammoth White Bush—Not quite as early as the preceding, but is very much larger. It makes a strong, bushy growth, and bears fruit frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. The squashes are thick, with scalloped edges. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—The plants are very productive and early bearing; skin of fruits very thickly warted and of orange yellow color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

Mammoth Golden Bush — Like the Mammoth White Bush; however, the fruits are a little larger and have a pale yellow skin with creamy yellow flesh. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 75c.

White Summer Crookneck—Long crooknecked variety, similar to the Summer Crookneck variety in size and shape, but the fruits are pure white. It is of especially fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 80c.

Hubbard—The most popular table variety. Fruits are of oblong shape with attractive olive skin, which is warted. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

SWEET POTATOES.

We can furnish in season Yellow Yams, Southern Queen, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond, White Brazilian, and Red Bermudas at market prices. We also handle Sweet Potato Plants. Write us for quotations.

TOMATO.



This vegetable, under proper cultivation, is wonderfully productive, both as to quantity and quality. In this section of the country it is more largely used in canning than any other vegetable and should have a place in every garden. One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants. For early use, sow in February or March in hotbeds or boxes, which should be placed near a window. When the seedlings are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into 2 or 3-inch pots or in rows 4 or 5 inches apart, keeping the temperature about 60 degrees. Subsequent transplanting will make the plants strong and hardy. Do not set them in the open ground until all danger of frost is over.

Dwarf Champion—Most popular dwarf variety in cultivation. The sturdy, stocky plants are of upright growth, requiring no support. The handsome purplish

red fruits begin to ripen early and are produced throughout the season. This plant yields an enormous crop. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

Beauty—Large, glossy, crimson fruits, smooth and never cracking; holds its size until late in the season; one of the best. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

Acme—The standard bright pink Tomato; very popular and the best for family use. The fruits are round, very solid, uniform in size, and ripens early. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.00.

Ponderosa—Largest-fruited Tomato in cultivation; single fruits often weighing from 2 to 4 pounds and measuring 18 inches in circumference. It is small and meaty to the heart and has small seed cavities; for this reason selected seed for this variety will always be scarce. Fine for slicing and of excellent flavor. Packet, 10c; ounce, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

Sparks' Earliana—Originated a few years ago by one of the most successful trucksters of New Jersey, it has proven to be the best and brightest red Tomato. Coming into the market before any other sort, it commands top prices. The fruits are solid, uniform in shape, and of a rich bright red color. The tomatoes are produced in clusters, and generally can all be gathered in about three weeks from the time the first fruits ripen. They are of good flavor and contain few seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.

New Stone—Immensely popular with canners, Southern shippers, and market gardeners. It is a remarkable yielder, very firm, and of a handsome bright red color. We believe this is the most widely grown variety of to-day. It is of excellent shape, with very smooth skin, never cracking, and free from green core. Ripe fruits will keep in good marketable condition nearly two weeks after being picked. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60c; pound, \$1.50.

Selected Trophy—Fruits are bright red, solid, very large, smooth, and it is one of the best varieties. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60c; pound, \$1.50.

Red Cherry—Good for preserving and pickling. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c.

Matchless—A standard, large-fruited, main-crop sort; bright red color; uniform in shape; meaty, and very handsome in appearance and of superior flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.60.

June Pink—The earliest pink Tomato in existence. In habit and growth it is similar to the Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruits hanging in clusters of six to ten. The fruits are of medium

size, uniform, smooth, and of attractive shape, without cracks or any green core. This is an excellent shipping Tomato, as the skin is very tough. It will continue to bear fruit until frost. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85c; pound, \$2.75.

Dwarf Stone—This is one of the largest dwarf Tomatoes in existence. In habit of vine it resembles the Dwarf Champion, but is stronger and more erect. The fruit is similar to the Tall Stone in color, shape, and size. Specimens weighing 1 pound are often found. The season is fully as early as the Dwarf Champion, but the fruit is double in size. The Tomatoes are free from cracks at the stem end; ripen evenly, and are of excellent quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

Kansas Standard—It is a potato-leaved Tomato, and produces its fruit in clusters. It is of vigorous growth—strong, heavy stalks, which stand up well unless pulled down by abundant fruit. Vines grow 3 feet high, but begin setting fruit when only 6 inches. Fruit is a bright glossy red, round, even size, and with very few seeds. It is an extra good keeper, and because of its thick skin is an excellent shipper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

Golden Queen or Golden Trophy—It is large in size, round, firm, smooth, and yellow in color, with a red-dish touch at the blossom end. The fruits are of splendid quality, not exceeded by any other in cultivation. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c.

TURNIP.

The Turnip is not injured by frost, and makes its best growth in cool, moist weather. For spring sowing plant as early as the ground can be worked, and for fall sowing plant from August 20th to October 1st, in this latitude. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Turnips prefer a light, sandy loam. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin out so the plants stand 4 inches apart.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Flat bulbs; develop very early in the season. They are of moderate size, quite smooth, and of excellent table qualities. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

Early Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf—The standard early variety; quick-growing; flesh fine-grained and sweet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

Early White Milan—The earliest of all. On account of its beautiful shape and extreme earliness, this takes the front place among Turnips. It is so smooth and neat in appearance that it gives the impression that it has been polished by hand. The foliage is scant and short. Both skin and flesh are snowy white. We have select seed of

this fine variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

Red Top White Globe—Forms large globe-shaped roots very rapidly. The upper half is of a purplish color, while the lower half is pure white. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and of excellent table qualities. It is rather late, grows to large size, and may be used profitably for stock. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

White Egg—Of handsome oval form, with perfectly thin, white skin. It grows very quickly and the flesh is very firm, sweet, and mild. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf—Matures only a week after the earliest Milan, but keeps in good condition much longer. The skin is pure white, the flesh is mild, juicy, and of good table qualities. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Large Yellow or Amber Globe—Grows to a large size, and is chiefly used for stock-feeding; flesh yellow, firm, and of good keeping qualities. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Long White or Cowhorn—Roots grow half above the ground; pure white, except the top. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Seven Top—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the leaves, which are used for greens; very hardy, and will grow all winter. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga—Requires a longer season in which to grow than Turnips, but the flesh is of superior quality and keeps better. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS.

Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal—Two-year-old roots; per dozen, 25c, postpaid; by express, per hundred, 75c; per thousand, \$6.50.

Palmetto—Same as above.

Columbian Mammoth—Two-year-old roots; per dozen, 25c, postpaid; per 100, \$1.50, express; per 1,000, \$7.50, express.

Cabbage Plants—Ready after March 15th; per dozen, 10c; per 100, 50c; per 1,000, \$3.50. Write us. We will give you lowest prices on large quantities.

Eggplant, New York Improved Large Purple—Ready in April. Per dozen, 20c; per 100, \$1.25.

Horseradish Sets—Per dozen, 25c; per 100, \$90c, postpaid.

Pepper Plants—Large Sweet Bell; Ready in April.

Rhubarb Roots—Strong roots, each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Small roots, each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50.

Sweet Potato Slips—Per 100, 50c; per 1,000, \$3.50.

Tomato Plants—Transplanted, ready in April. Per dozen, 15c; per 100, 75c; per 1,000, \$4.00.

Write us for prices on all Plants in larger lots than quoted.

TOBACCO.

Culture.—The seed should be sown as early as possible after all danger of freeze is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of rubbish and brush in the spring on the ground where the crop is to be, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows 4 or 5 feet apart each way; cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—An old, well-known variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00, postpaid.

Havana—Grown from imported seed from Vuelta de Abajo. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50, postpaid.

SWEET, MEDICINAL, AND POT HERBS.

Herbs, in general, delight in a rich, mellow soil. Those marked with an asterisk are perennial, and when once established in the garden may be preserved for years with very little attention. Cut the leaves when tender and dry them in the shade.

Anise—For garnishing and flavoring. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c.

Basil, Sweet—Used for soups, stews, and sauces. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c.

***Caraway**—For confectionery, medicine, and flavoring. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c.

Coriander—Grown for its seeds and for garnishing. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c.

Dill—Leaves are used for soup, sauces, and pickles; seed for flavoring. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c.

***Fennel, Sweet**—Leaves are used in sauces. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c.

Horehound—The leaves are used in flavoring, also in the manufacture of cough drops. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c.

***Lavender**—The leaves are sometimes used for seasoning, but the plant is generally grown for its flowers.

which are used in making perfumes. Two kinds: **True**, the best, packet 10c, ounce 35c; **Aromatic**, packet 5c, ounce 20c.

Majoram, Sweet American—Home-grown seed is the best for winter use, as it makes more bulk. Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c.

Peppermint—The leaves and stems are used for flavoring, but particularly for the distillation of the essence of Peppermint. . Packet of 100 seeds, 30c; 500 seeds, \$1.25.

***Rosemary**—Packet, 5c.

***Sage**—Leaves and tops are used in sausage, stuffings, and sauces. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c.

FARM SEEDS.

Owing to the dry seasons in the Southwest during the past three years, more attention is now being given to what are known as the "drouth-resisting crops." It has been proven that Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Cane, Cow Peas, Spanish Peanuts, Feterita, and Soy Beans are absolutely sure producers under the most extreme dry-weather conditions known to this section. As the same conditions as to weather may occur another year, every farmer should plant of the above crops enough to insure feed for his stock. The larger per cent of the above crops planted the better. An examination of the crop reports will show that the farmer having a large acreage of dry-weather crops has been prospering and also has been banking a handsome surplus every season. The above crops, planted properly at the right time and given proper cultivation, will make these "off-years" in the Southwest a thing of the past. Our facilities for handling the above varieties of Seed are not excelled by any firm in the country.

Prices subject to fluctuation. Market prices on application. As the prices on all Farm Seeds vary, if you want a quantity, you had better ask for prices, giving the kind and quantity wanted; we will then give you as low a price as the market affords. Remember that good Seeds alone will not produce good crops, but in addition you must give your land the proper cultivation and your success is almost assured. We buy only the best Seed and have the machinery to thoroughly clean it, consequently we offer only the highest grade. Samples mailed on request. Freight or express charges to be paid by purchaser.

SELECTED GRADE SEED CORN.

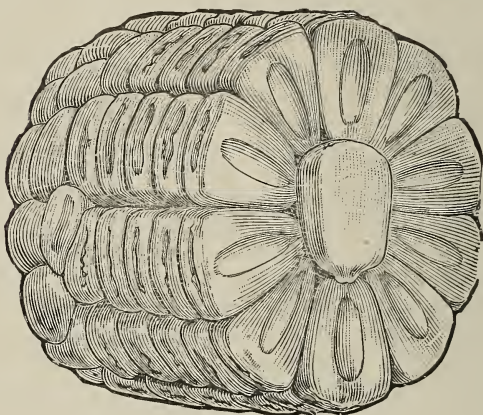
Iowa Gold Mine—(90 days.) Golden yellow grain, very deep; small cob. Will make an excellent early crop or will mature if planted after the wheat is cut or early potatoes dug. Peck, 75c; ½ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.00.

Golden Beauty—Our strain of Golden Beauty is unsurpassed by any yellow Corn. It produces larger and

heavier ears and is but a few days later than the old early strain. If you want to grow big corn, ears that run from 14 to 15 inches in length and filled to the very tip with big, solid grains, our Golden Beauty is just what you want. The seed we offer is pure-bred, grown especially for seed, and carefully selected. Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.25, not prepaid.

Reid's Yellow Dent—A very popular early Corn; ears 8 to 11 inches and filled to the tip with compact grains of clear color; not a large grain, but deep, and is a fine producer. We have an excellent stock of this Corn at the right price. Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.25.

Iowa Silver Mine—One of the best-yielding white Dent Corns. Creamy white in color; 18 to 20 rows; length, 9 inches; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; kernels rough and deep variety. In good Corn weather, ripens in 110 days. Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.25.



Boone County White—This is the best type of white Dent Corn. This Corn has been bred for very large ears for many years, and consequently matures very slowly—about 120 days of good weather. The ears taper slowly; length, about 10 inches; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 16 to 22 rows, medium space between; the kernels are rough and rather broad; the cob is white and medium in size. Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.00.

Hickory King—This is an entirely distinct variety among the white Corns, combining the largest grains with the smallest cob. A single grain will cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled Corn to the bushel than any other shelled variety.

It is satisfied with any kind of soil and will produce good strong stalks, bearing two and occasionally three ears. We recommend it very highly. Peck, 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.50.

St. Charles White—A splendid variety. A pure white Corn with red cob. It is the large, main-crop sort, requiring the full season to mature in. The ears are 16-rowed, 9 to 12 inches in length, big, and of handsome shape; the cob is of medium size, well filled with large, solid kernels; the stalks are of medium height with very broad leaves, yielding an excellent supply of fodder. A record-breaking yielder, especially in rich, black soil or new land. Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.25.

Improved Calico—This is a good feeders' Corn. The ears are good size, usually 9 inches in length; the color of the Corn varies a great deal, from dapple yellow to deep red; the ears taper slowly, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches around, about 20 rows, medium space; cob fair size and red. Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.25.

Squaw Corn—This is the original Indian Corn. It is very prolific, often having two or three stalks from one grain, with two or three ears to the stalk. It can be planted both spring and summer. Some people prefer it to the Mexican June Corn for late planting, and it makes a fine roasting-ear. The grains are mixed in color—blue-speckled and white. Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.25.

Mexican June Corn—This is a Southern Corn; has grown for years in the droughty section of Texas and other Southern States. It has proven a great boon to farmers, as it can be planted in June or July on Oat and Wheat stubble. Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.35; bushel, \$2.40.

Bloody Butcher—Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.00.

Our Guarantee.—The Corn we offer was grown especially for seed. It is selected with the greatest of care, hand-sorted and tipped, then graded to uniform size with the latest improved machinery. If, upon arrival, you do not find it exactly as described, send it back and get your money.

COTTON SEED.

Mebane's Triumph—It is a cross between the long lint and the Texas Stormproof; has large boll; five-lock; short-jointed; very prolific, and is well adapted to black waxy prairie land of any character; but, like the Rowden, is easily picked. The seed we offer this season were ordered direct from Mebane. Bushel, \$1.25. Write us for prices on large quantities.

Rowden's Early—A very early big-boll, five-lock Cotton. Bushel, \$1.20. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

POP CORN.

Queen's Golden—A fine yellow sort; pops perfectly white and very large; immensely productive; shelled. By mail, per pound, 20c; by freight or express, per pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 90c.

White Rice—The most popular sort and the best. By mail, per pound, 20c; by freight or express, per pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 90c.

OATS.

Write for Quantity Prices.

Red Rustproof—Very early; rustproof; does well on thin ground and does not lodge; will bear neglect or a bad season and still make a good crop. We offer only the genuine Texas Red Rustproof. Bushel, \$—.— Write us for prices on large quantities.

Winter Turf Oats—Sown in the fall like Wheat at the rate of 1½ bushels to an acre. Very hardy and survives the most severe winters in Oklahoma; ripens at about the same time as Wheat. Makes a most excellent pasture, besides making a sure yield. Becoming more popular every year.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is used mostly for filling fields unplanted after the first of June. The blossoms furnish a large amount of honey for bees. It is well to remember that on worn-out soils a plowed-under Buckwheat field is a great fertilizer and improver. Sow 25 pounds to an acre.

Japanese—A popular and standard sort. Very large grains of dark brown color; early and heavy-yielding. Choice re-cleaned seed, peck, 50c; bushel of 48 pounds, \$1.75.

Silver Hull—A very prolific and early sort. Grain light gray in color. A favorite with millers on account of the white flour it produces. Peck, 50c; bushel of 48 pounds, \$1.75.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Where an abundance of grazing is desired at small cost and with little trouble, we advise the planting of Rape. For its best development it requires a rich, moist loamy soil, but it will do well on any except light sandy soil or stiff clay. Fine Rape may be grown on land from which has been harvested a crop of early-maturing cereal, such as Oats, Rye or Barley. As soon as the grain crop is moved, the land may be plowed and harrowed and the Rape may be sown. Another practice is to sow the Rape in the Corn field just before the last cultivation. The most satisfactory results are obtained, however, if the seed is planted in drills about 3 feet apart, so as to permit cultivation. The fields are ready for grazing after the seed has

been planted about eight or ten weeks. Do not let the animals eat too much of it, as there is danger of bloating. When being pastured on this crop the animals should at all times have free access to salt. Rape is also sown as a soiling crop. If sown in drills, 3 pounds to an acre is sufficient; broadcast, it requires from 5 to 8 pounds. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 10c; 20 lbs., \$1.00; 100 pounds, \$7.00.

SEED RYE.

Northern-grown. Rye does best on rich, sandy soil; almost a sure crop every year. Should be sown in August or September; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Write for prices.

VETCHES.

Winter Vetch—We believe that this variety of Stock Peas will be planted very generally, especially for winter and early spring grazing. It belongs to the same family as Cow Peas, but has this advantage over them, that it can stand heavy frosts and in our climate will grow all winter. If farmers would plant more of the soil-improving forage plants, they would not feel the drouths half so bad. Vetch also furnishes a very valuable hay. The plant is being much used by Northern fruit-growers, who plant Vetch in the fall to plow under in the spring, thus adding both nitrogen and humus to the soil. The best time to sow Vetches is in September or October. Half a bushel of Rye and 30 pounds of Vetches will make an excellent pasture. Pound, 20c, prepaid. Write for prices on large quantities.

Spring Vetch or Tares—This is sown broadcast at the rate of 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, like Wheat and Barley, and sometimes is mixed with Oats for soiling. Valuable for orchards. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for Peas. Cultivate the same as Field Peas. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, 10 lbs., \$1.00.

Soy Beans—They are very erect, growing with from one to six stems or more, branching out from near the roots, and reaching a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; seldom falling down, except in very rich, loose soil. The Soy Bean is a remarkable drouth-resister, and will do comparatively well on thin land. However, they respond very readily to moisture and rich land. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm and after the Corn-planting. Soy Beans as feed take the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to cows or hogs will bring astonishing results. If broadcast, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel per acre. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, per peck, \$1.25.

FIELD PEAS.

It is too early to make prices on Cow Peas. Write for prices when in the market.

New Era—A new variety; probably the best sort for

the West and North; can be sown after the Wheat is taken off the ground and still produce a good crop of forage or peas, besides increasing the fertility of the soil for the succeeding crop and leaving the ground mellow and free from weeds.

Whippoorwill Peas—A favorite in Oklahoma, Texas, and in the South generally. A vigorous, healthy grower, yielding an abundant crop of forage and grain. Write for prices.

Canada Field Peas—These Field Peas are entirely different from Cow Peas, requiring to be sown early in the spring and making their crop in May or June. They are increasing in popularity every year, making a most satisfactory and early-yielding forage crop. They can be sown in open weather in December, January, February, or March and make large yields of nutritious food, which can be used either green or be cured for hay. It also makes good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to Cow Peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre; but a light seeding of Rye, Oats, or Barley will increase the yield and help support the Pea vines when the crop comes to maturity.

Black-Eyed Peas—A very fine table Pea, much in demand by market gardeners. Pods are of good size and the peas are crowded in the pods. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, 10 pounds, 75c.

PEANUTS.

Culture.—Prepare the ground well, laying it off in rows with a shovel-plow; the rows should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and put two kernels to the hill, which are about 1 foot apart. Cultivate thoroughly and keep the land as level as possible. $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of unshelled nuts will sow an acre.

Mammoth Jumbo—This variety grows to an astonishing size. The plants make compact bushes about 18 inches high with heavy, erect stalks and large leaves. The giant nuts have thick heavy-ribbed shells. Pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25. 22 pounds to the bushel.

Tennessee Red—The finest variety grown. Especially adapted to the black waxy land as well as the sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels in each, and are enormously productive. Pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25. 22 pounds to a bushel.

Spanish—The earliest, but also the smallest, variety grown. The nuts are solid and well filled, yielding large quantities per acre; the best sort for fattening hogs. The past season has proven this to be one of the best drouth-

resisting crops known, and every farmer should have a small acreage. Spanish Peanuts weigh 30 pounds to the bushel. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 80c.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian—Produces very large heads, which are completely filled with the striped grains. It succeeds everywhere, and requires very little rain to insure a good crop. It makes a large yield. It makes a good food for stock and cannot be equaled as a food for poultry. Plant when the ground becomes warm at the rate of 22 pounds to the acre. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 10c.

CLOVER, MILLET, CANE, AND GRASS SEED.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the Grass Seed market at the time of going to press, we cannot make firm prices on Clover, Timothy, etc., but purchasers will receive as much as the money sent will pay for; but when a quantity is wanted, it is well to ask for prices in advance.

Alfalfa—The habits and character of this plant are favorable to the entire South and West, and experiments in the Eastern and Northern States have shown that Alfalfa can be grown if the farmer will study the conditions of his vicinity. Alfalfa likes best a loamy soil with plenty of warmth; it then extends its roots to underground water supply and is not dependent on the surface rains. Alfalfa sold for hay and feed will return a greater net cash income, year by year, than any other forage crop. Alfalfa will produce 1,600 pounds of pork per acre, if you will pasture your hogs; in addition to this production,



Alfalfa.

you can cut at least one crop of hay from the same crop the same season. In this section of Oklahoma growers secure four and frequently five cuttings from the same crop in one season, if they do not save a seed crop. The ground on which Alfalfa is to be sown should be plowed and cultivated thoroughly some two months before the seed is sown, and after each rain harrow again to store the moisture; just before sowing the seed harrow again, and if the seed is sown broadcast, a light harrow or drag should be used to cover the seed. Care must be used not to cover the seed more than 1 inch. If you sow in the spring, get the seed in the ground before you plant Corn.

August and September give the best results for fall sowing. Pound, 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c. We offer seed testing 99 per cent or better, pure. Write for prices on quantities.

Red Clover—The most important and best-known of all Clovers, being used for pasture, hay, and enriching the land. For the latter purpose it is considered the cheapest fertilizer known. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c.

Alsike or Swedish Clover—The heads are globular, very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a great amount of honey from them. It produces a great amount of herbage during the season; the stalks are very fine; it makes a valuable hay crop. It is suited to wet land, and will produce a good crop where other Clovers fail. Sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c.

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover—Tall shrub plant; grows to 6 feet high, with branches whose extremities bear abundantly small white flowers; good for stock and splendid for bees. Sow in the spring in drills 16 inches apart or broadcast. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c.

White Clover—For lawn purposes this is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder; very hardy. In permanent pastures is of considerable value. Per pound, 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 40c.

Crimson Clover—The best crop for hay, soilage, and green manuring, or fall, winter, and spring pasturing. Crimson Clover furnishes an abundance of nutritive forage at seasons when pastures are dead. It is an unfailing supply of manure; it solves the problem of cheap manure. It may be planted in the spring, summer, and fall. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c.

Japan Clover—We do not recommend this Clover for land that can be successfully grown in other Grasses or Clover, but on waste lands or on poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent nutritious pasturage. Sow at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre in March or April. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c.

GRASS SEEDS.

Timothy—The most popular, nutritious, and salable hay Grass. There are better grasses for pasture, but none for hay. Grazing close does not injure the second year's crop. Write for prices, stating quantity.

Kentucky Blue Grass—An excellent pasture and lawn Grass; succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not to cold weather, and on this account does best in the spring, fall, or winter. It does splendidly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasture when once established. It is best, however, to combine other Grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of 2 or 3 bushels to an acre. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 20c.

English Blue Grass (Meadow Fescue)—It makes a most excellent hay or pasturage Grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, and it remains

green throughout the winter. It is also a splendid spring and summer Grass, and usually makes more and thicker leafage before any other Grass. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c.

Red Top—Grows well in all soils, whether sandy, thin dry lands or rich, heavy, wet soils. It is one of the most satisfactory Grasses that can be sown; a fine pasture Grass and is as well suited for meadows. It sends out shoots at the base that take root at every joint, forming a dense, thick sod. Red Top is of great value for sowing in gullies or in soils that are inclined to wash from heavy rains. Sow 10 pounds of seed to the acre. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c.

Perennial Rye Grass—A quick, very early-maturing Grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does well in mixtures of Grasses like Orchard. For a Grass to make quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. When sown by itself, sow 30 bushels to the acre, either in spring or fall. Fall seeding, however, gives the best results. Will stay green throughout the winter. Pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c.

Bermuda Grass—This is a most valuable perennial pasturage Grass all through the South and also produces good yields of hay in the South. It is well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasturage Grass that will make a good sod on this kind of soil; it also does well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer Grass. 10 pounds, \$7.50, by express or freight; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Orchard Grass—This is one of the most valuable and widely-known of all pasturage Grasses; coming in earlier in the spring and remaining green later in the fall than any other. It grows about 2½ feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and forage; blooms like Red Clover, making it a most valuable hay. Sow 1½ bushels to an acre, either spring or fall. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c.

Bromus Inermis (Awne's Brome Grass)—A most valuable and comparatively new Grass for meadow use. In the arid regions of the West and Northwest this Grass has a great future. It is very hardy, strong, stoloniferous (creeping roots), and quickly makes a firm turf. It is now more highly regarded for its feed value than a few years ago, and does not compare unfavorably with Timothy and like Grasses. Cut when first coming into bloom. Somewhat hard to eradicate, so should be given a permanent place. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 25c.

Perfection Mixed Lawn Grass Seed—The best Lawn Grass for the South. Makes a beautiful velvety green lawn, that, with proper care and attention, will last for years. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by express, pound, 25c.

Special Directions About Sowing.—Nearly all Grass Seeds are very small and will not come up satisfactorily unless put in properly; and again, most planters will not use enough seed to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared by deep breaking and thorough harrowing until a smooth bed is made, and the ground should be

settled thoroughly before sowing. After sowing the seed, very little covering should be given with a brush or harrow that will cover it lightly. If the weather is likely to be dry, the ground should be pressed over the seed so as to bring the seed in close contact with the soil, to hold the moisture until the seed get a good start.

FETERITA.

This wonderful new non-sacharine Sorghum is somewhat similar to Kaffir Corn, with the exception that the grains are somewhat larger and softer than Kaffir Corn, and it is preferred by many on this account for feed in the head. It is about three or four weeks earlier than Kaffir Corn, and has made good crops this season beside the same fields planted with Kaffir Corn, while the Kaffir Corn produced very little, if anything. It is undoubtedly the most drouth-resisting of any of the Sorghum family, also the earliest, and will undoubtedly become the most popular dry-weather crop of its class. Our supply of seed is the very best obtainable, and every farmer should have a few acres of this crop. Ask us for prices.

KAFFIR CORN.

For grain, the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like Corn; this will require about 5 pounds per acre. For fodder, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels should be sown broadcast, and the Corn cut for hay when the seed is in dough.

White—Pound, 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 5c; bushel, 56 pounds, \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$2.50.

Red—Grows taller than the White; stalks slender, juicy, and very leafy; the seed is red and smaller than the White and yields much heavier. By freight or express, pound, 5c; bushel, 56 pounds, \$1.35; 100 pounds, \$2.50.

Milo Maize—A sure dry-weather crop; has yielded as high as 75 bushels per acre; stalks 4 to 9 feet high, with many juicy leaves and splendid heads. May be cut with a binder, like Wheat. Requires shallow planting and shallow cultivation. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 10c; bushel, \$1.50; 100 pounds, \$2.60.

Jerusalem Corn—The best and surest grain crop for dry countries; even better than Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, makes one large head on the main stalk and several side shoots with a smaller head. Eight heads sometimes grow on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre. Pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c.

CANE.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

Early Amber—Farmers and stockmen say that the Early Amber Cane is the most valuable fodder plant in existence. Not only is it adapted for feeding purposes, but its great qualities as a sorghum-producer make it a paying investment, and it has attracted general attention everywhere. It is profitably grown from Manitoba to Mexico on any good Corn ground, and is but little affected by drouth. Pound, 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 5c; 100 pounds, \$2.75.

Early Orange—A variety well adapted for the South. It is from 8 to 10 days later than the Early Amber, and produces a syrup of excellent quality. Pound, 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 5c; 100 pounds, \$3.00.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane—This Cane gets its name from being a variety that closely resembles the true Ribbon Cane, raised from cuttings. It makes the finest kind of syrup. Pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c.

Silver Drip—For syrup. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 10c.

Red Top or Sumac Fodder Cane—Pound, 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 5c.

BROOM CORN.

Broom Corn will succeed in any good Corn soil and will make a good crop with but little rain. Besides the brush, it will make a large yield of grain, equal in feeding value to Oats. Three pounds of seed are required to an acre when drilled in rows 3 feet apart.

Evergreen—A favorite in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Grows to good length, and if cut at the proper time, retains a good color. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 10c.

Dwarf Broom Corn—This variety grows only 3 or 4 feet high and is much easier handled than the tall-growing sort. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 10c. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

BARLEY.

Beardless—The earliest Barley in cultivation. Grows about as high as the common Barley, but has stiffer straw, which enables it to stand up well; yields immensely. Excellent for both malting and feeding hogs.

Bearded Spring—Very popular; large quantities planted every spring; is productive. Ask for prices.

Speltz or Emmer—A grain especially suited for dry land. Being perfectly hardy, it can be planted in the spring or fall, like Oats. Speltz does best in dry prairie regions and can be planted on dry, stony ground. It is a better drouth-resister than either Oats or Barley. The feeding value is very high, and the yield is better than Oats or Barley. Write for market prices when ready to plant.

MILLET.

(50 Pounds per Bushel.)

Common—Requires a dry, light, rich soil and grows 2½ to 3 feet high, with a fine bunch of straw and leaves, and is an excellent forager. Ask for prices.

German—It is usually given preference by those who use Millet over the Common variety or the Hungarian. It is a strong grower and will yield enormous crops of the finest hay, and should be cut before the seed hardens. Can be sown after some early crop, and, if sown early, can be cut in time for the ground to be plowed for Wheat, and it leaves the ground in fine shape for this purpose. For grain, sow in drills not later than June 20th. Write for prices, stating quantity.

Hungarian—Yields heavy growth of excellent hay. When saved for hay, it should be cut before the grain hardens. Can be sown as late as July. Sow ½ bushel to the acre. Subject to market changes. Write for the latest prices.

Tennessee German Millet—This seed was grown for us last season from the genuine Tennessee German

Millet and we know it is strictly pure. Much superior and larger than the common German Millet. Ask for prices on large quantities.

ROOT CROPS FOR STOCK-GRAZING.

Mangel Wurzels—The value of Root Crops for stock-feeding during the winter months is being more recognized. Foremost among these are the Mangel Wurzels and the Sugar Beets, of which an enormous crop may be raised at a trifling cost per acre. The roots, if fed to the cows, will greatly increase the flow of milk; they will improve the general condition and health of all animals to which they are fed, besides saving hay. They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart in very rich soil. Five or 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre.

Half Sugar Mangel—They are easily grown and harvested and combine the highly nutritive value of the Sugar Beets with the large size of the Mangel Wurzels. The roots grow partly out of the ground. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.00.

Golden Tankard—Extra large roots with small tops and small necks; flesh of rich golden yellow color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.00.

Mammoth Long Red—The roots of this variety grow to a larger size than those of the other sorts. They are well formed, with flesh of a blood-red color. Very nutritious. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.00.

SUGAR BEETS.

Vilmorin's Improved—The richest sort in cultivation, containing, under favorable conditions, as high as 18 per cent of sugar. The roots grow below the surface of the ground, are small to medium in size, and yield from 10 to 15 tons per acre. Fed to cows, they will improve the quality and increase the quantity of the milk wonderfully. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.00.

Klein Wanzleben—Probably the best sort for experimental use, as it is easily grown and somewhat hardier than the preceding, and the Beets are also larger and contain the same amount of sugar. The yield is from 12 to 18 tons per acre. Roots grow below the surface. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.00.

FLOWER SEED.

A number of our customers have indicated a desire to plant the hardy annual Flower Seed from bulk Seed. We have endeavored to list only the best sorts of each general family, and feel confident that each kind will prove satisfactory. Flowers add to the content of each member of the family, and are well worth the money, time, and labor expended on them. In addition to the bulk Seed, we carry in packets all known standard varieties of Flower Seed. Write us for what you want.

Culture.—A common mistake in planting Flower Seed is covering them too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seed. Seeds like Zinnias, etc., a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is all right. Such fine seed

as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board. Always press the earth down firmly after planting Flower Seed, else there is danger of drying up before the roots get a start. Seeds of hardier annuals may be planted where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drouth better. During the dry weather and when the seedlings are first set out they should be watered frequently. Provide support for such plants as require it. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which are not available if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

ASTERS.

The Aster is hardy and easily grown, growing into greater favor each year. Plants from seed sown in open ground in May bloom in August, September, and October. For early flowers, sow in March and April in cold frames, pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves, transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Small quantities of unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes stirred into the surface of the beds help to keep disease and insects from the roots.

Queen of the Market—The best early Aster. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c.

Comet—Very artistic; the outer petals wavy, inner petals curled and twisted; flowers of extraordinary size and beauty. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c; ounce, 90c, postpaid.

Branching—Broad, handsome bushes; long-stemmed, large, and long-petaled flowers; mixed colors. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; ounce, 40c.

ALYSSUM.

Fine for borders and edges and for cutting. Sow thickly, so as to form masses, early in the spring. Cut after first flowers come and others will bloom.

Sweet White—Fragrant white flowers all summer. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c, postpaid.

Little Gem—Grows erect; 6 inches. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; ounce, 30c.

BALSAM.

Double Finest Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; ounce, 30c.

ORNAMENTAL BEANS.

Scarlet Runner Bean—Ornamental and useful. The vine is very graceful, flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the Beans are of excellent quality, either when shelled or in the dry state. Pound, —c.

Giant Zanzibar Castor Bean—Twelve to 14 feet. The enormous leaves, beautifully lobed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 4 feet across. Each plant makes a pyramid of foliage, thickly set from top to bottom. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 2 ounces, 25c.

CARNATIONS.

They are equally well adapted to garden culture or to growing in pots in the house. Highly esteemed favorites. Flowers of delicate fragrance and colors.

Finest German Mixed—Saved from extra fine double-mixed flowers. Packet, 25c.

Marguerite—Produces its beautiful flower four months after sowing the seed. It blooms profusely in many colors. Flowers very fragrant. Packet, 10c.

CELOSIA OR COCKSCOMB.

Free-flowering, graceful plants. Some produce long flower racemes and grow from 2 to 4 feet tall, while others grow quite dwarf and produce massive, heavy flower-heads of the shape of a Cockscomb. In every case the flowers are of a brilliant, shining color. The dwarf plants make excellent pot-plants, while the tall sort furnish fine material for bouquets. Half-hardy annual.

Dwarf Mixed—Combs of all colors. Packet, 5c.

Express—Rich, velvety, crimson combs of large size. Packet, 10c.

COSMOS.

A strong, tall-growing annual; its bold flowers have an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage of feathery evergreen or fences. If topped when half-grown, the plants will bloom much earlier.

Fine Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c.

DOUBLE DAISIES.

Plants of Double Daisies will bloom the first summer and will continue to bloom for years if given a slight protection during the winter. They are very pretty when in bloom, and deserve to be grown much more than they are. They commence in April and continue all during the summer. They are not particular as to soil, but should be grown where there is part shade.

Mammoth Mixed—The flowers average $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, are very double, and range in colors from snowy white to pink and blood-red, with the prettiest combination of pink and white. Packet, 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

An old favorite, with pretty star-like flowers. It flourishes in moist shady places, and will bloom the first year from seed if planted early. Half-hardy perennials.

Palustris (True March Forget-Me-Not)—The flowers are blue and white with yellow eyes. Packet, 5c.

FOXGLOVE.

Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c.

HOLLYHOCK.

Fine Double Mixed—Packet, 5c.

LARKSPUR.

Dwarf German Rocket—Finest double mixed. Packet, 5c.

Double Stock Flowered—A tall variety with many branches, which carry long spikes of beautiful blue flowers. Packet, 5c.

MARIGOLD.

These flowers are valuable because they light the garden with a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. Hardy annuals; average height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

African Double—Fine mixed. Ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 10c.

MEXICAN BURNING BUSH.

A highly ornamental annual of rapid growth, which forms regular pyramids about 3 feet high, having a Cypress-like appearance. The leaves are slender and of a light pea green until September, when they change to carmine and blood red. The flowers are minute, but countless. Sow indoors in April and plant out in May or sow in open ground about May 1st. Plants do best in sunny exposure. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce, 25c.

MIGNONETTE.

The seed can be grown at any time, and, if successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest-colored flowers may be gathered out doors until November. Sow in pots and boxes under glass in February and March and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding about April 1st. Sow out doors in rows about April 1st and again at intervals of about three weeks until August, a row or two at a time, for succession.

Reseda Odorata (Sweet Mignonette)— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; ounce, 15c.

Machet—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c.

Golden Queen—Golden yellow; deliciously fragrant. Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c.

NASTURTIUMS.

Mixed Tall—Of many bright colors; very effective when planted in long rows or masses. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 70c, postpaid.

Dwarf Mixed—Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 70c, postpaid.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or beds of different colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom or give such a brilliant display of color, for so little cost and care. If given good soil and plenty of water, they furnish a long supply of flowers for cutting. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom or in seed-beds, as the Phlox transplants readily. Average height, 1 foot.

Grandiflora (Mixed)—This variety has beautiful round-petaled flowers, larger than the older sorts; showy and constant. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c.

PANSY.

Choice Mixed—Fine for bedding. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 30c.

PETUNIA.

Effective and easily-grown annuals, which bloom throughout the summer.

Double Mixed—The best large-flowering, double and fringed sort. Packet, 25c.

SHIRLEY POPPY.

Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering; range from pale rose to a deep crimson; delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young, will last several days. Mixed colors. Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c.

SALVIA.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—The plants are fairly covered with long spikes of scarlet flowers; very popular and highly ornamental. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 50c.

SWEET PEAS.

B.-S. Seed Co. Superb Mixture—Ounce, 10c.

Eckford's Select Mixture—Ounce, 10c.

Blanche Ferry—The well-known pink and white variety of Spencer type.

America—The brightest blood-red, striped white.

Black Knight—Very deep maroon; one of the darkest sort.

Juanita—A very beautiful snowy white, striped with rare light blue; unusually attractive when bunched by itself.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Standard mauve, winged lavender.

King Edward VII.—The standard is a deep rich carmine scarlet of glossy effect; the wings are also a carmine scarlet and on the reverse side are also a deep rose carmine.

Countess of Radnor—One of the handsomest; standard rich lavender mauve; wings lighter.

Any of the above, packet, 5c; ounce, 10c, postpaid.

SWEET WILLIAMS.

Unsurpassed for massing beds and borders. Produce an abundance of richly colored flower heads throughout the season. Fine for cutting. Hardy perennial.

Fine Single Mixed—Beautifully shaded and marked. Packet, 5c.

Fine Double Mixed—Splendid strain. All colors. Packet, 5c.

VERBENA.

Among the best-known and most easily-grown annuals.

Pure White—Large and sweet-scented. Packet, 10c.

Purple and Blue—Packet, 10c.

Pink Shades—Mammoth flowers of lovely shades. Packet, 10c.

ZINNIAS.

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed in the open ground or bloom so abundantly or so continuously throughout the season as this hardy annual. During the month of August Zinnias are very bright. Sow in the open ground early in the spring. Average height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Single Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c.

Double Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; oz., 30c.

DORMANT BULBS.

Parties wishing a quantity of Bulbs should write us for quotations. Choice and standard sorts for 1914.

CANNAS.

Black Prince—Flowers are a very dark velvety crimson; one of the choicest crimson sorts. The clusters of blossoms are immense; foliage, dark green with bronzed stalks $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Each, 10c; dozen, 90c, postpaid.

Mont Blanc—The only genuine pure white Canna; good heads of wide, heavy blooms. Height, 3 feet. Each, 10c; dozen, 90c, postpaid.

Bronze-Leaved Varieties.

David Harum— $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; vermilion scarlet. Each, 10c; dozen, 90c, postpaid.

Egandale—1 foot; currant red. Each, 10c; dozen, 90c, postpaid.

Green Foliage.

Madame Crozy—3½ feet; vermilion, with gold border. Each, 10c; dozen, 90c.

Berat—Rose carmine. Each, 10c; dozen, 90c, postpaid.

Florence Vaughn—Yellow, with bright red spots. Each, 10c; dozen, 90c.

Burbank—Giant orchard flower, with rich sulphur-yellow blossoms; inner petals dotted with rich red; an excellent variety; blooms early and continuously. Foliage green and very compact. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

CALADIUMS.

Culture.—The ground should be deeply spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure to a depth of 8 or 9 inches. The bulb should be planted about 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Water should be applied regularly, but in small quantities until after the foliage shows above the ground; then the plants require plenty of water to produce large leaves.

7 to 8-inch bulbs, postpaid.....	15c
9 to 12-inch bulbs, postpaid.....	20c
11 to 12-inch bulbs, postpaid.....	25c

CALLA.

Spotted Leaf—Similar to the well-known white Calla, but having its glossy, dark, rich green foliage marked and dotted with numerous white spots. The flowers are pure white with dark throat. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

CHINESE NARCISSUS.

Commonly known as the "Chinese Sacred Lilly." Grown in water. Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

DAHLIAS.

Should be planted the latter part of March or the first of April, just as soon as the frost is all out of the ground. Spade the ground deep, then rake in the well-rotted stable manure until the soil is quite mellow, then plant the bulbs (stem up) 3 or 4 inches below the surface of the ground.

Cactus Dahlias—Make a finer appearance than the original type. Each, 25c.

Burbank—Deep, clear, dark red; an excellent bloomer. Each, 25c.

Albion—Very large, pure white flowers, slightly shaded cream in the center. Each, 25c.

Double Dahlias (Mixed)—Each, 15c; two for 25c.

TUBEROSES.

Dwarf Excelsior Pearl—First-class, sound bulbs. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

GLADIOLI.

Gladioli are easily grown. Any good soil suits them. Plant as soon as all danger of frost is past, about 3 inches deep and 7 or 8 inches apart. By planting at intervals up to July first, these beautiful flowers can be had in bloom until late fall.

Extra Fine Mixed—Light and white. Part from named sorts. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Red and Scarlet Shades—Each, 3c; dozen, 50c.

America—The finest pink Gladioli yet produced; of strong, healthy growth, with spikes averaging 2 to 3 feet long. Color, a delicate lavender pink; might be called a "tinted white." Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Augusta — Lovely pure white, with blue antlers; strong, straight spike, often having two or three branches. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Mrs. Beecher—Beautiful deep rosy crimson; giant-flowered Childsii type. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

We carry a full line of the following Plants:

Ferns, Moon Vines, Salvia Plants, Vincas, Roses, Moon Flowers, Morning Glory Vines, etc., etc.

Write us for prices.

We carry a full line of the following fall Bulbs:

Hyacinths, Crocus, Tulips, Jonquils, Freesias, Snowdrops, Narcissus, Daffodils, Oxalis, Iris Hispanica, Chinese Sacred Lily.

We have all the different varieties and colors. Write us for prices.

FLOWER POTS.

4-inch.....	Each, 5c	Per Dozen	\$0 35
5-inch.....	Each, 10c	Per Dozen	65
6-inch.....	Each, 10c	Per Dozen	90
7-inch.....	Each, 15c	Per Dozen	1 20
8-inch.....	Each, 20c	Per Dozen	1.90
10-inch.....	Each, 40c		
12-inch.....	Each, 50c		

By freight or express.

GOLD FISH AND CANARIES.

A full supply carried in season. Write us for prices.

BIRD CAGES.

Japanned.

No. 17—7½x10 inches.....	Each, \$1 25
No. 16—6¼x8 inches.....	Each, 1.10
No. 20—8½x11¼ inches.....	Each, 1.35

Enameled.

Brass guard cloth and tops, also gold bronze stands and gold bronze around the bottom. Have a very attractive appearance.

No. 401—6¾x9¾ inches.....	Each, \$1.25
No. 405—9x12¼ inches.....	Each, 1.75

PARROT CAGES.

Made of bright tinned wire.

No. 1—14½ inches in diameter, 22 inches high.	Each, \$4.00
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SPECIAL PARROT CAGE.

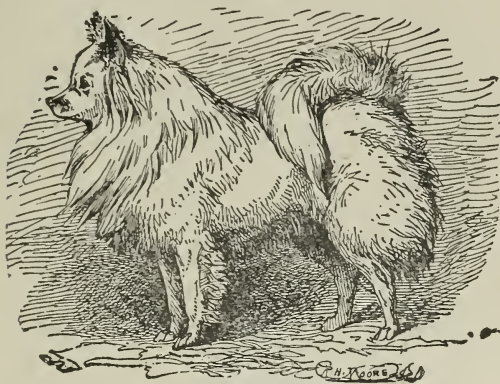
Size, 13 inches in diameter, 2¼ inches high.	Each, \$2.50
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BIRD SUPPLIES.

Seed Cups, No. 1 Flint.....	Each, 10c
Brass Bird Cage Springs.....	Each, 10c
Bird Bath, Flint.....	Each, 10c
Perfection Mixed Bird Seed... Pound, 10c; 3 pounds, 25c	
Canary Seed	Pound, 10c
Hemp Seed.....	Pound, 10c; 3 pounds, 25c
Rape Seed.....	Pound, 10c; 3 pounds, 25c
Sunflower Seed.....	Pound, 10c; 3 pounds, 25c
Cuttlefish Bone.....	2 for 5c; pound, 40c
Philadelphia Bird Manna.....	Package, 15c
Bird Gravel.....	Package, 15c
Mocking Bird Food.....	Package, 25c

If Seeds wanted by mail, add 8 cents per pound postage.

DOG SUPPLIES.



POMERANIAN.

Spratt's Patent Dog Cakes, 10c, 25c and 50c packages; 100 pounds, \$7.00.

Spratt's Puppy Cakes, package, 10c.

Spratt's Puppy Meal, package, 10c.

Spratt's Dog Soap, for fleas; prevents mange, etc.; per cake, 25c.

Spratt's Distemper Tablets, package, 75c.

Spratt's Purgative, package, 50c.

Spratt's Eczema and Mange Cure, package, 50c.

Conkey's Distemper Remedy, package, 50c.

Conkey's Mange Remedy, package, 50c.

Write for Spratt's big book on Dog Culture; mailed free.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Our Poultry Supply Department is the largest in Oklahoma. We handle only the very best and at reasonable prices. Our terms are cash with order f. o. b. cars at Tulsa and Muskogee, except Incubators, which we deliver freight prepaid.



Climax Leg Band.



Chick Marker.



Petty's Perfect Poultry Punch.

Challenge Leg Bands—A modern twentieth century Band in colors that is revolutionizing poultry-marking. The Band is made with large black numbers on white background, very easy to read; you don't have to catch

the bird to read the figures. Made in combination with aluminum and coloroid; the most permanent of all colors used in Bands. Prices, 12 for 35c, 25 for 70c, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.00.

Champion Leg Bands—The oldest and most popular Band on the market. The Band is made in one piece in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of best quality aluminum. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c.

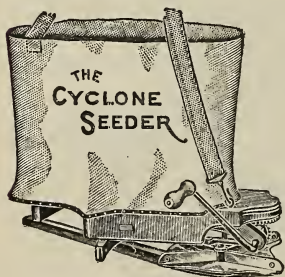
Champion Chick Marker—Many times persons wish to mark young chicks in the web. This makes a permanent mark. Price, 25c, postpaid.

Superior Leg Band—This is the best and most practical Leg Band invented. It is made from spring wire, with aluminum tag. It is so constructed that by twisting the tag the wire can be put in place. The tag is twisted back straight, so that the holes are opposite each other, thus locking the wires so they cannot possibly slip out. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c.

Petty's Perfect Poultry Punch—All steel, nickel-plated. Punches clean; hole right size; will not bruise foot. Price, 25c, postpaid.



Lang's Hand Weeder—The handiest tool on earth. Each, 25c.



The Cyclone Seeder —
Sows all kinds of grains and seeds perfectly. Oats, Cow Peas, Millet, etc. Each,
.....\$1.25

Perfection Seeder.
..... Each, \$1.25

Lightning Seeder.
..... Each, \$1.25

THE CLIPPER CLEANER No. 1.

This Cleaner is unequalled for cleaning all classes of grains, seeds or legumes, such as Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Beans, Peas, Buckwheat, Kaffir Corn, Cane Seed, Millet, etc., and is suitable for farm and general use. Unlike other mills, the "Clipper" cleans all classes of grain thoroughly in one operation without any waste and leaves no tailing to be handled. It is a well-known fact that there is no work done on the farm that brings such

returns as thoroughly preparing the grains and seed by re-cleaning and grading for planting. This insures an even stand of strong, healthy plants, insuring a larger yield of higher grade. The "Clipper" Cleaner is especially adapted for this kind of work on account of its ability to separate the small, also light, dead grain or seed from the perfect seeds. All machines are complete for work required. No extra attachments are needed. Size of screens, 19x20 inches. One wire and nine perforated zinc screens, equipped with separating boards, furnished with each Cleaner. Shipping weight, 150 pounds. Price, \$20.

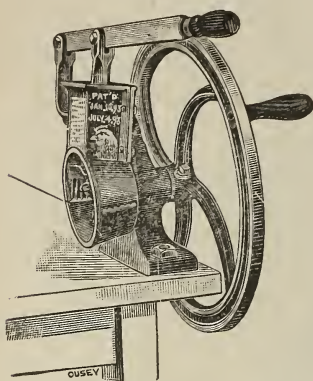
WHEELBARROW SEEDERS.



Wheelbarrow Seeders.....Each, \$7.50



Black Hawk Grist Mill—The accompanying cut gives an idea of a cheap and handy grinding mill for farm and family use. It is readily taken apart for cleaning or oiling without the use of any tools. It is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding of Wheat, Corn or other dry grains. Price, \$2.75.

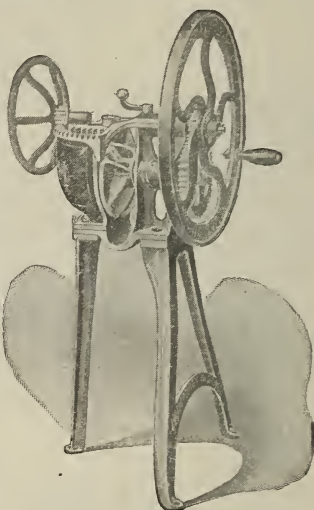


Crown Bone Cutter—

This machine cuts meats and bone equally well. It has steel knives, which can easily be taken out, sharpened, and replaced. The Cutter is always ready, quickly cleaned, turns easily, and cuts fast. The material to be cut is put in the Cutter and pressed down with a lever, which requires very little pressure by the operator. Weight, 50 pounds. Price, \$7.00.

HUMPHREY No. 1 OPEN HOPPER GREEN BONE AND VEGETABLE CUTTER.

Hand power. It is the simplicity and construction that has made the Humphrey Cutter the most popular of all the Bone Cutters. In the first place, it has the large open hopper for receiving the bone without any partitions, consequently it takes much larger pieces of bone than any other Cutter. You do not have to cut the bone into little pieces in order to get it into the Cutter, and there is no danger of the bone packing or jamming into the hopper. The knife-arrangement insures easy cutting, and, what is of more importance, produces the curled cuttings, easily picked to pieces by



the smaller chicks. The arrangement of the cutting head is such that it gives the largest possible cutting contact. Weight, 120 pounds. Price, \$12.50 each.

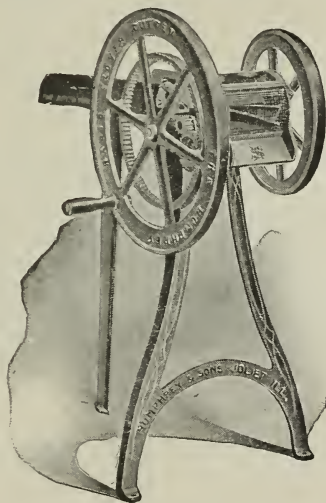
HUMPHREY DRY BONE AND SHELL MILL.



Is a combined roughing roll and plate-grinding Mill,

designed to grind dry bone, oyster shells, crockery, charcoal, etc., and at the same time grind shelled Corn and other grains into coarse meal. Cracked Corn is the ideal way to feed this grain, and the Humphrey Mill makes easy work of it. The grinding part of the Mill is made of white iron, and will last for years. Just the thing for poultry farms to make feed out of the refuse that would otherwise go to waste. Anyone can run it, and it will last for years. Price, \$3.50.

HUMPHREY RAPID CLOVER CUTTER.

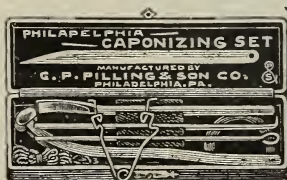


The demand for an easy-turning, rapid Cutter is met by the Humphrey Rapid Clover Cutter. It will grind the clover to $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch pieces faster and with less effort on the part of the operator than any other Cutter. The Humphrey is the only Clover Cutter having the reversible knives, giving two cutting edges. Weight, 108 pounds. Price, with stand, \$10.50.

BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER.

Capacity, 8 to 14 bushels per hour. Weight, 15 pounds. Shells easily, clean, and does not scatter the Corn. Fastened to barrel or box quickly and securely by clamps. No holes to bore. Clamps, wrench, and bolts free with every Black Hawk Corn Sheller. Price, \$2 each.

CAPONIZING SETS.



Poultry men can double their profits by caponizing. The operation is very simple, and the instructions are so

full and explicit than any man, woman or child, after a careful reading, will be able to perform the operation. It is highly successful from every point of view. The object in caponizing is to greatly increase the weight of the fowls, causing them in many cases to grow as large as turkeys, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds, and the meat is of fine flavor, sweet, juicy and tender.

PHILADELPHIA CAPONIZING SET.

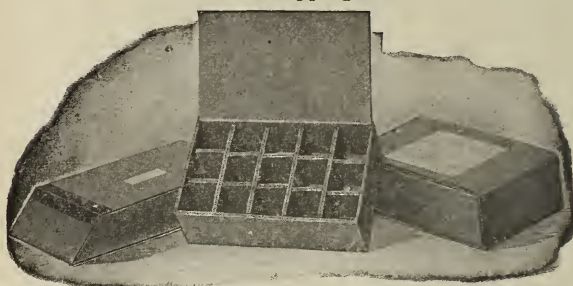
Complete, with instructions, \$2.50. We send (easy to use) instructions with each Set.

FARMERS' CAPONIZING SET.

Price, postpaid\$3.00

EYRIE EGG BOXES.

For Shipping.

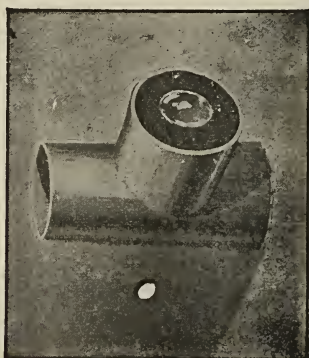


Time-savers, weight-savers; excel in strength and appearance; take minimum express rates, and are cheap. It only takes about one-fourth of the space of an ordinary basket. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the Box. Price, No. 1, for one setting (15 eggs), each, 15c; dozen, \$1.60.

PAPER EGG BOXES.

One-dozen size, dozen, 15c; 100, 75c.

EGG TESTERS.



Each 15c

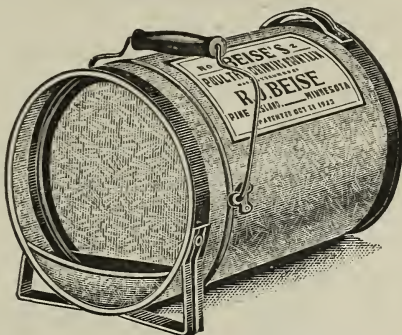
CHINA NEST EGGS.

With these Eggs there is no danger of getting stale eggs mixed with the fresh ones, nor the hens eating them and acquiring the habit of eating eggs. 2 for 5c, 12 for 25c.

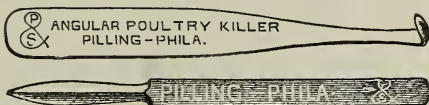
ANTI-LICE NEST EGGS.

A standard-size Nest Egg and Lice-killer combined. Rids laying hens of lice and mites. Inexpensive to use. 10c each, 75c per dozen.

BEISE'S FOUNTAIN.

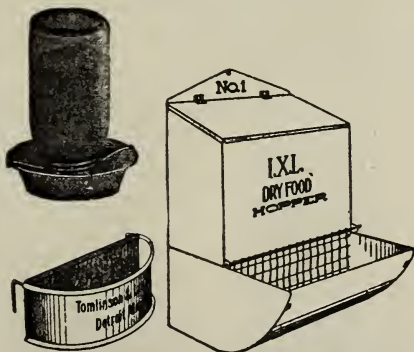


Some device for watering fowls is absolutely necessary to successful poultry-raisers. Beise's Fountain is the best that has yet been devised. Fills like a pail, and keeps the water clean and cool. The convex front prevents the Fountain from freezing and bursting in the winter, also makes it easy to clean. Made of galvanized iron, handsomely finished. Each, 75c.



Pilling Angular Killing Knife.—By simply turning the wrist the jugular vein and spinal cord are cut, thereby bleeding the animal, allowing the feathers to be removed without using water. Price, 50c, postpaid.

Pilling Poultry Killing Knife.—Every poultry-raiser should have one of our Killing Knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel, with nickel handle, and will last a lifetime. Sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.



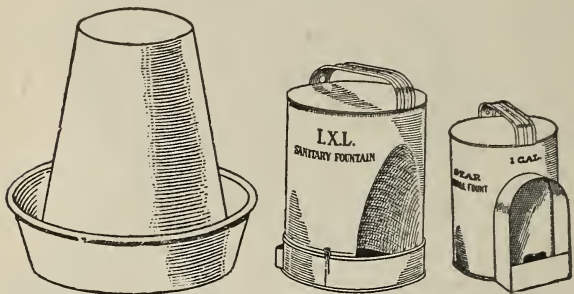
Mason Chick Server and Fountain.—This Server works automatically with food and water. Fill a one quart Mason fruit jar, or any other size Mason jar that

you have, then screw on the base in its place, upset quickly, then you have the simplest and handiest Fountain and Feeder on the market. 20c each, postpaid 25c.

FEED AND WATER CUP.

This Cup is made of good material, and will last for years. Used for poultry exhibitions, coops, and cages. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

I X L DRY FOOD HOPPER.



Dry-feeding has come to stay, as it is the most practical way of feeding poultry. The I X L Hopper is simply made of galvanized iron, and with proper care will last indefinitely. Will feed mash, beef scraps or grain of any kind without waste. Made in two sizes. No. 1 is made with only one compartment, holding one full peck; price, 75c. No. 2 is made with two compartments, holding 1/2 bushel; price, \$1.25.

ECLIPSE DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

These Fountains are made of heavy galvanized iron; well made in every way; not injured by freezing; easily cleaned and filled, and much admired by many breeders. One-quart size is fine for brooder use, as pans are low for chicks and they cannot get in them and get wet. One-quart size, 20c; one-gallon, 35c each. Special prices on larger lots.

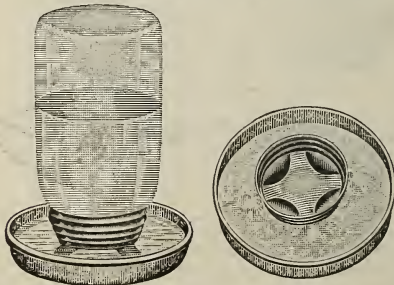
I X L SANITARY FOUNTAIN.

This is one of the most sanitary Fountains on the market. Made of galvanized iron. Also, the bottom comes off for cleaning purposes, which makes it in great demand. One-gallon size, 60c; two-gallon, 85c.

STONEWARE DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

One-gallon size 35c
Two-gallon size 55c

PERFECTION CHICK SERVER.



Each 15c; Per dozen \$1.25

STAR WALL FOUNTAIN.

This Fountain is made of the best galvanized iron; will not rust, and will last for years. Quick and easy to fill and convenient to carry; serviceable, and much used by breeders. One-gallon size, 50c; two-gallon, 75c.

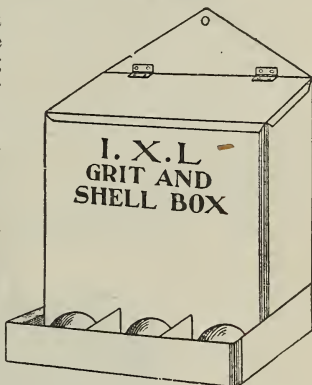
SECTIONAL GRAIN SPROUTER.

It is impossible to produce winter eggs without plenty of green food, and it is an established fact that all records show sprouted grain will save one-third of the feed bill and increase the egg bill 100 per cent. We are selling to the poultry people the most practical, the easiest to operate, the best-built Grain Sprouter on the market. Sprouters are made in sections; are 20 inches square; every outside corner is bound by 28 gauge iron, lid and all; door is 2 inches short to allow plenty of fresh air for lamp; three holes bored in the other side of the lamp-box; this gives plenty of room for the lamp and assures you that it will never smoke or give you any trouble at all; each tray has four glass windows; there are about 25 holes punched in the bottom of each tray, so any surplus water will drain back to the water-pan. We guarantee these machines never to swell and get tight.

No. 1—Three trays..... Each, \$ 7.50
No. 2—Six trays..... Each, 10.00

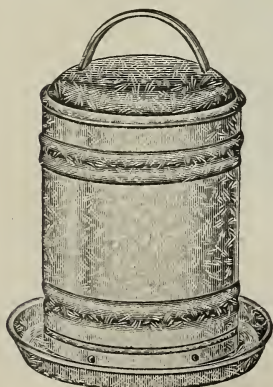
I X L GRIT AND SHELL BOX.

This is one of the most convenient articles in the poultry yard. By using it you save at least one-half of the grit and shell, as none can be wasted. As the feeder is automatic, you have grit and shell always before the fowls. Can also be used as a self-feeding device for chick feed or any other whole grain. This Box will not clog when feeding coarse grain, as some do. Well made in every way, with brass hinges. Made in two sizes. Two compartments, 40c; three compartments, 50c.



PERFECTION DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

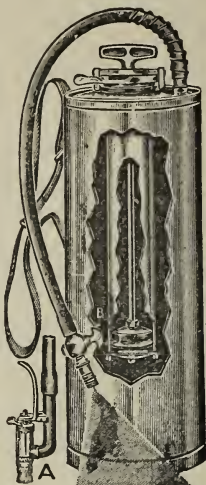
Each..... 50c



AUTO SPRAY No. 1.

A practical machine for spraying potatoes, tobacco, small fruits, vineyards, green-houses, poultry-houses, etc.; also excellent for use with white-wash, disinfectants, etc.

The 4-gallon Auto Spray No. 1 is the strongest, most useful, and most generally used of all spray pumps. It will do all that any spray can do and in most cases it will do the work quicker and better. It has superseded the bucket and knapsack Sprayers, which require constant pumping, and is positively guaranteed against all defects. Tested before leaving the factory. No work to operate the Auto Spray. The user simply holds the nozzle after compressing the air with a few strokes of the plunger. We recommend the brass tank, as costing but little more than the galvanized, and it is practically indestructible. When desired, we furnish brass extension pipes, 2-foot

**PATENTED.**

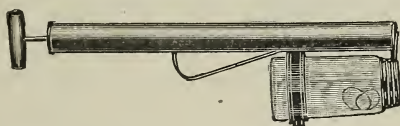
lengths, for spraying trees. The Auto Pump doubles the efficiency of any compressed air-sprayer, because the operator absolutely controls the spray by opening a lever which opens the nozzle and at the same time cleans it. Brass tank, with stop cock, \$6.50; brass tank, with autopop, \$7.50. Height, 3 feet; diameter, 7 inches; capacity, 4 gallons; weight, empty, 8 pounds; loaded, 39 pounds.

THE FRUITALL SPRAYER.

All working parts, including plunger, glands, valve, valve-seats, and strainer, are of bronze. The air-chamber is large; the lever is long, making it easy to operate the pump and produce high pressure. The plunger is packed from the outside, so it is not necessary to take the entire pump apart to unpack. The pump is fitted for mounting on the end of the barrel only, where it is held in place by an adjustable clamp, which fits over the end of a stave. It is also anchored to the bottom of the barrel.

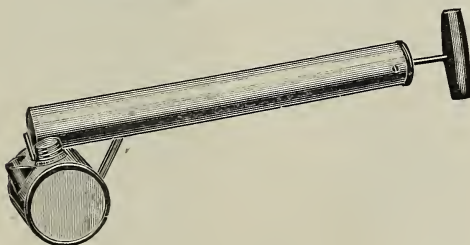
In small orchards a good barrel spray will usually be found the most suitable; in fact, where labor is cheap, many large fruit-growers use several of these pumps instead of a large power outfit. Sprayer, with agitator and one lead 15-foot $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch discharge hose with "Misty Jr." spray nozzle, \$12.00. We supply barrel and mount Sprayer on the same for \$3.50 extra, but barrel is not furnished unless specially ordered.

LOWELL'S GLASS TANK SPRAYER.



No corks to lose out; they have a screw cap where the jar is filled. A perfectly dry pump. When plunger is drawn back no solution is sucked back into the pump cylinder. This leaves the valves always dry and pliable and ready for use. Pump cylinder being 6 inches longer than most other makes allows operator to stand up straight and gives no backache. Will spray up as well as down. Each Sprayer has a large hand-hold agitator, two short straight brass solution tubes; valves are cut from whole hides of best leather; jar is held by a heavy 1-inch band of XX tin; no wire band used; solution tank is a 1-quart Mason glass fruit jar, which is easily replaced if broken; No. 101 Lowell Glass Tank Sprayer, tin tube, zinc jar top and can screw, each 75c.

LOWELL'S SPECIAL SPRAYER.

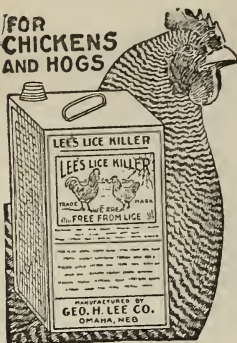


Lowell's Special Sprayer is a single-tube tin Sprayer. The air chamber measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Sprayer is fitted with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steel plunger rod; special type plunger. The special arrangement of the spraying tube is such that it thoroughly breaks up or atomizes all oils and solutions into a mist-like spray, which penetrates all cracks and crevices. The Sprayer is adapted to all kinds of general spraying and is used very extensively for spraying disinfectants, etc. No. 112 tin tube and tank, 50c each; dozen, \$4.00.

LEE'S POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Lee's Lice-Killer—Lee's Lice-Killer destroys all vermin, whether in the poultry-house or on the body of the fowl; kills them quick, does the work thoroughly, and its high standard of effectiveness is always maintained. The most agreeable and satisfactory way of handling the question. Quart, 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 60c; gallon, \$1.00.

FOR
CHICKENS
AND HOGS



Lee's Insect Powder—

.....Packet, 25c.

Lee's Best Conditioner—

For stock; 2½-pound packages,
25c.

Lee's Germozone—It is the best cure for Roup, Cholera, Bowel Complaint, and most other poultry diseases. We recently noticed a letter from a Missouri poultry man, who said that eight bottles of Germozone had saved his entire flock of 500 hens—less than 1 cent per hen; also a letter from a Pennsylvanian, who said Germozone would be cheap at \$5.00 a box. These are merely straws that evidence the tremendous popularity of this poultry remedy. Perfect health is necessary for positive profit. Germozone is the best health insurance you can buy, either for the baby chicks or for the grown-up fowls. Price, 50c.



Lee's Egg-Maker—Is largely a meat food, testing fully 80 per cent protein, carefully prepared from an accurate knowledge of the needs of poultry during Mr. Lee's more than a quarter of a century's actual experience in all branches of poultry industry. No other poultry food resembles it in any way. Guaranteed to replace all other forms of meat food at less feeding-cost and with better results from every standpoint. We ask you to buy it on our personal guarantee of an increased egg-production at a reduced feeding-cost. Price, 25-pound pail, \$2.00; smaller packages at 25c and 50c.

Flyo-Curo—It is surely a fine thing for the protection of animals from the buzzing, biting insect pests during the summer. Animals must be contented, and we have some "fly days" in this section that are pretty bad. Quart, 35c; ½ gallon, 60c; gallon, \$1.00.

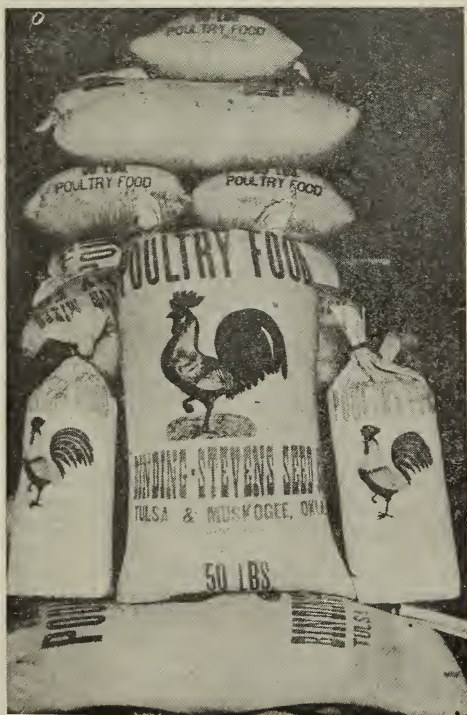
Lee's Stock Tonic—It is a most valuable aid to the dairyman. It is a tonic, a regulator, and a digestive assistant. It keeps the animal's bowels in good condition, the digestive organs unimpaired, and the animals "up and coming" all the time. Try it on one cow, note her production now, and after two weeks make a comparison. You will find she gives better milk and more of it than formerly. Package, 50c; pail, \$1.60.

Lee's Hog Remedy—It is a combination of two of the greatest hog medicines ever produced—Government Hog Remedy and Lee's Form Powder—absolutely a hog medicine pure and simple, made from a standard formula and made right. When you buy a Lee's Hog Remedy you know you are getting the best hog remedy on the market, regardless of price. Price, 25-pound pail, \$2.00; 100-pound box, \$6.00.

Lee's White Diarrhea Specific—The best preventive and cure for this dreaded disease so common to chickens. Price, 50c.

We would like to show illustrations and write in detail on each article Lee makes, but haven't the room. Send for one of his free books—"Lee's Chicken Talk" is the latest—and learn more of his goods and methods. Place your order with us, and thereby secure a double guarantee of the manufacturer and ourselves.

POULTRY FOODS.



Perfection Scratch Food—For the laying hens; keeps them in good health the year around. Produces good re-

sults. Our Poultry Food is made of good sound grains and seed, all cleaned and screened before mixing, and is without dust, meal or waste of any kind. Market prices.

Perfection Chick Food—Chicks properly started on good, wholesome food are the ones that reach maturity. Perfection Chick Food is the right food for chicks, comprising small grains, grit, charcoal, and beef scraps. Ask for lowest market prices.

Perfection Mash Food—An excellent egg-producer; strong in egg-making qualities; nothing like it to make hens lay in winter. Ask for prices.

Perfection Pigeon Food—A properly-balanced mixture of grains and seeds so proportioned as to keep the old birds in good condition and help the young ones to grow strong. There is no waste; the birds eat every particle. Price on request.

Salt Cat—A preparation of herbs and seeds, also bone, crushed oyster shells, grit, etc. It aids the digestion, invigorates the system, and produces good health. It is put up in brick form, which keeps the birds picking at it and prevents waste. Brick, 50c. If sent by mail, add 20c per brick for postage.

Short-Cut Alfalfa—It is an acknowledged fact that green food is an essential in heavy egg-production. A green food is an essential to heavy egg-production. Among those who are unable to obtain a plentiful supply of green stuff Cut Alfalfa should fill a long-felt want, it being an excellent substitute and a very nutritious food, which, when mixed with the mash food, also affords bulk to the concentrated food. Place in a water-tight vessel, pour boiling water over it, cover with a tight lid, and let it steam for about twelve hours; mix with soft food, allowing the meal to compose one-tenth part of the mash. Write for prices.

Ground Beef Scraps—Feed three times a week at the rate of about a handful to every three birds, in the morning meal of hot food, or keep in a hopper before the fowls, allowing them free access all the time. Lowest market prices.

Blood Meal—Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. It contains no ground bone or cheap adulteration of any sort, and is the most complete poultry and egg food in use.

It should be fed at the rate of about three times a week, composing about one-tenth of the mash.

Fine-Ground Bone—For mixing once a day with soft food this is unsurpassed.

Cracked Poultry Bone—Manufactured from pure, fresh, clean bones, and it should be fed to the poultry daily—about one handful to every five fowls, like grain or any other food.

Meat Meal—This is a true egg-producing, flesh- and bone-forming food, and supplies just what laying hens and growing chicks require. It should be fed three times a week, composing one-tenth part of the mash.

Perfection Crushed Oyster Shells—To a large extent will supply the necessary material for grinding their food and at the same time furnish the lime for egg shells. Chemical analysis, together with the reports from experienced poultry men, show that ordinary grain and green food supplied to laying hens do not contain enough lime.

for the egg shells. It requires several times as much lime as is ordinarily fed, if good, strong egg shells are to be produced. Crushed oyster shells will supply this lime, if kept continually before the fowls, trusting them to eat the amount necessary. The judgment of fowls can be relied on in this respect. Ask for lowest market prices when in the market for any of our Poultry Foods.

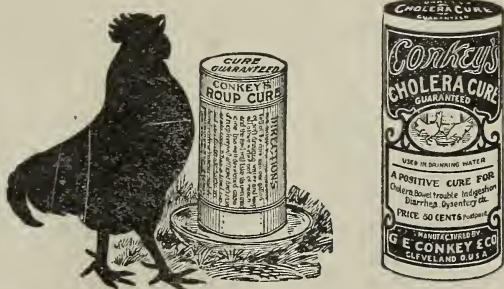
Perfection Brand Charcoal—Especially prepared for poultry. Feeding purifies the blood, prevents disease, and is a sure remedy for sour crop, diarrhea, etc. Put up in two grades: fine granulated, for use in mash mixtures, and coarse, for hopper-feeding.

Pearl Grit—Examination of a hundred gizzards taken from chickens supposed to have died from cholera had no grit of any kind to digest their food, and in each case diarrhea existed for three or four days before death, and food had passed through the gizzard just as it was eaten, proving that indigestion was responsible. Analysis, furthermore, proves Grit to be the only rock known showing the combination of mica, quartz, aluminum, iron, and magnesium, etc., essential to all poultry. We carry in stock two sizes, for chicks and for grown fowls.

Sulphur Fumigating Candles—Each, 10c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES.

All of Conkey's Remedies are guaranteed in this way: should they fail to please you in any way whatever, your money will be returned without any questions.



Conkey's Roup Cure—It is known and used in every country on the earth; also acknowledged to be the greatest insurance against Roup, that ruinous scourge against the industry. It is both a preventive and a remedy, and will be found to be reliable when used according to the simple directions. Price, 50c and \$1.00.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy—Bronchitis is often mistaken for Roup, but is entirely different and requires a different remedy. Price, 50c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy—For diseases of the digestive organs and all troubles relating to Cholera, Indigestion, Bowel Trouble, Diarrhea, Constipation, and all kindred diseases. It should be kept on hand by all raising little chicks. Price, 25c and 50c.

Conkey's Worm Remedy—A sure cure for poultry worms. Price, 50c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy—Saves thousands of chicks annually. See the guarantee. Price, 50c.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy—Cures ptomaine poisoning from eating putrid flesh, etc. Price, 50c.

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy—Price, 50c.

Conkey's Diarrhea Remedy—Price, 50c.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy—For Chicken Pox, Sore Head, Warts, Pain, Pigeon Pox. Price, 50c.



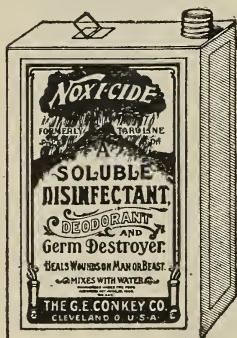
Conkey's Healing Salve—Good for man, fowl, and beast. Price, 25c.

Conkey's Poultry Laxative—To be used in the place of the unreliable castor oil, salts, etc. Price, 25c.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic—For minor diseases and for the moulting season. Absolutely reliable. Price, 25c.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—Harmless and effective; saves thousands of little chicks every season. Price, 10c and 25c.

Conkey's Lice Powder—It kills the lice without simply numbing them. Does not harm the fowls and will keep them in the best condition for you to profit by their products. Price, 10c, 25c, and 50c.



Conkey's Nox-I-Cide—The greatest disinfectant and germ-destroyer known. One gallon makes 101 gallons when mixed and ready for use. This is the best preventive of disease ever put out for the stable, barn, poultry-house, and for the home. The most excellent disinfectant for the sick-room. There is nothing that leads to a greater freedom from disease among your flock or your family than a harmless disinfectant like Nox-I-Cide. Pint, 25c; quart, 60c; 2 quarts, 90c; gallon, \$1.50.

Conkey's Lice Liquid—This is the article which successful poultry men are using to exterminate mites. Those are the "spider" lice that breed in the cracks and

crevices of the poultry-house, roosts, etc., and cannot be reached with powder. Quart, 35c; 2 quarts, 60c; gallon, \$1.00.

Conkey's Laying Tonic—This actually promotes egg-production without injuring or straining the fowl. It is not a food that you can buy cheaper at home, but it is a medicine that you mix with the poultry food at home prices. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00; 25-pound pail, \$3.00.

Conkey's Dog Remedies—Conkey's Mange Cure. Price, 50c.

Conkey's Distemper Cure—Price, 50c.


No Flies

Don't blame the cow for switching her tail so furiously. Don't throw the milk-stool at her because she "side-steps" and upsets milk pail. The critter can't help it when flies are constantly prodding her hide for warm red blood.

Conkey's Fly Knocker Knocks Flies

Spray your cows with Conkey's Fly Knocker and the flies won't come near. It drives them away. The greatest discovery of the age. Sold under a positive guarantee. Spray it on your horse and watch the flies keep away from him; and it is just as good for horse shoers, saving floors and annoyance, and doubling their capacity for profit in time saving. Prices, quart 35c; ½ gallon 60c; gallon \$1.00.

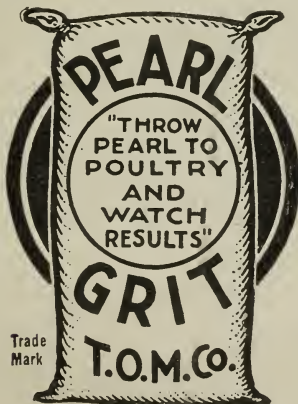
at MILKING TIME!



Conkey's Fly Knocker—The most popular remedy on earth for ridding stock of their worst enemy. It kills every fly that it hits and prevents the others from annoying the animals. Your money refunded if it does not please you. Quart, 35c; 2 quarts, 60c; gallon, \$1.00.

Conkey's Saltem—Is the latest and best preparation made for horses, mules, cattle, and sheep. The salt is a much better preservative for the medicines used than the old-style preparations and when once tried is always used instead. 10-pound pails, 90c; 20-pound pails, \$1.50; 40-pound pails, \$2.75.

Chad's Lice-Killer—It is the cheapest, because it is the best, safest, quickest, and surest Lice, Mite, and Flea-Killer and Roup Cure ever known. Quart, 75c.



PEARL GRIT.

Specially prepared for this purpose and vastly superior to any other Grit on the market for healthy bone- and egg-production. Contains 80 per cent carbonate of lime, 10 per cent silicon, and 3 per cent iron and magnesium. 5-pound package, 10c; 50-pound package, 60c; 100-pound package, \$1.00.

BOOKS.

Standard of Perfection—Each, \$2.00, postpaid.

Free to You—Conkey's 64-page Poultry Book. Pronounced to be the most correct and complete guide for the poultryman ever issued. Send 4 cents in stamps to cover postage.

PRATT'S POULTRY REMEDIES.

Pratts

Pratt's Poultry Regulator—This is the original Poultry Regulator of America; in use by the most successful poultrymen everywhere. It is a guaranteed egg-producer, and when used regularly the hens lay throughout the year. It is a perfect digestive and tonic, and will prevent Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Roup, Rheumatism; expels worms, and prevents leg weakness, egg-eating, etc. It also greatly improves turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and guineas, insuring quick healthy growth. Package, 25c.



Pratt's Baby Chick Food—This is one of the greatest money-savers and one of the best chick-savers ever placed on the market. Every man, woman, and child who raises little chicks, turkeys, geese, and ducks should try at least one package of Pratt's Baby Chick Food. It is a scientific food ration to be fed the first three weeks. If you want real success with your hatches, if you want to save all the baby chicks, if you want them to grow fast, get Pratt's Baby Chick Food on our recommendation for your first trial; after that you will never be without it. Package, 25c.

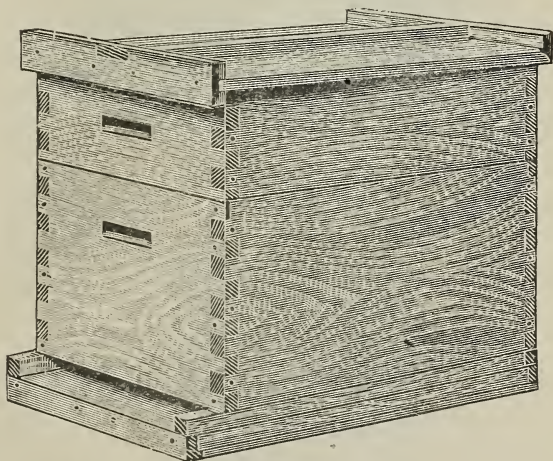
Pratt's Lice-Killer—It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, sitting hens, and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, and cats of lice and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects on vines, plants, and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry-houses, barns, stables, and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets, and clothing. Price, 25c.



Pratt's Roup Cure—This is a scientific preparation, compounded into a fine powder, and when mixed with water is absorbed by the blood at once, purifying the system, allaying inflammation, and reducing the fever. It not only cures, but prevents Roup, Colds, Canker, Catarrh, and Diphtheria, and should be given to all fowls frequently to keep disease away. Pratt's Roup Cure is very different from many so-called "Roup cures," which may cure a Cold, but never a genuine case of Roup.

Pratt's White Diarrhea Remedy—This Remedy will positively save many dollars' worth of little chicks to poultry-raisers. It has taken us nearly three years to find a remedy for White Diarrhea and we are so sure that we have it in this Remedy that we authorize our dealers throughout the world to refund the purchase price in case it fails. Price, 25c.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.



Champion Smokers—Each, 90c.

Section Pressers—Each, 25c.

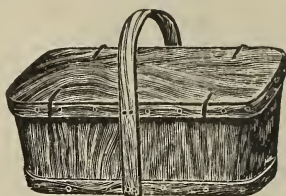
Dadant's Medium Brood Foundation—1 pound, 60c; 10 pounds, \$5.50.

Scalloped Sections—100, 80 cents; 250, \$1.75; 500, \$2.75.

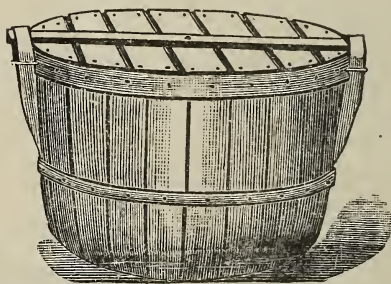
Kretchmer's Dovetailed Hives—Complete, with sections and starters, 1½-story, 8-frame, \$2.25 each, 5 for \$10.00; 1½-story, 10-frame, \$2.40 each, 5 for \$10.50.

Prices quoted are in the flat; for Hives set up and painted, add \$1.00.

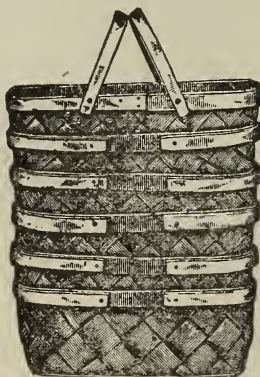
FRUIT PACKAGES, BERRY BOXES AND CRATES.



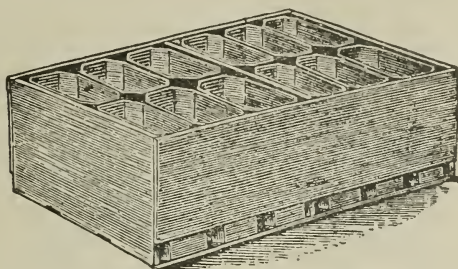
Climax Grape Baskets—A splendid small-size shipping Basket. Solid slanting sides, top and bottom; strong handles; 8-pound size. Ask for prices.



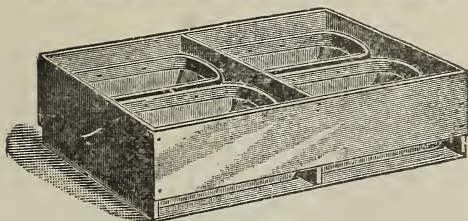
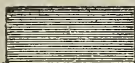
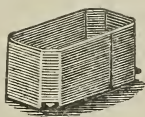
Briggs Round Oak Baskets—1 bushel, 25c each, \$2.25 per dozen.



Climax Baskets—For cantaloupes. Four-basket Crates, for peaches, tomatoes, plums, etc.; hold 1 gallon to a basket. Ask for prices.



Diamond Market Baskets—Probably for general market purposes this is the best all-around Basket. A neat, clean, and tasty market package. Dozen, 50c.



Leslie Oblong Style—This is the old stand-by style of Fruit Boxes and is a great favorite. A very neat and strong package. Boxes, in flat, \$1.60 per 500, \$3.00 per 1,000; 24-quart crates, 10c each, \$9.00 per 100. Special prices on quantities. Tacks, 50c per pound.

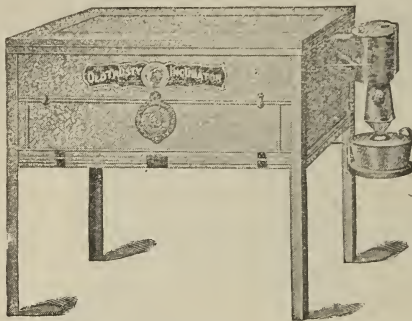
MERRY WAR LYE.

Insures hog health, kills worms, cures cholera. Table-spoonful of Merry War Lye mixed with slop for 10 hogs; one-half can with barrel of swill for larger quantities. Stir well; feed night and morning. Can, 10c; dozen cans, \$1.10.

OLD TRUSTY INCUBATORS.

We keep these Incubators and Brooders in stock at all times and any order will have prompt attention. We have the several sizes that are manufactured. These Incubators for several seasons have outclassed anything in the Incubator line. So far as the cost is concerned, one

hatch will pay for the machine—the rest of the season is clear profit. Also, the poultry business goes right along with any other business you are interested in and its profits are just that much ahead.



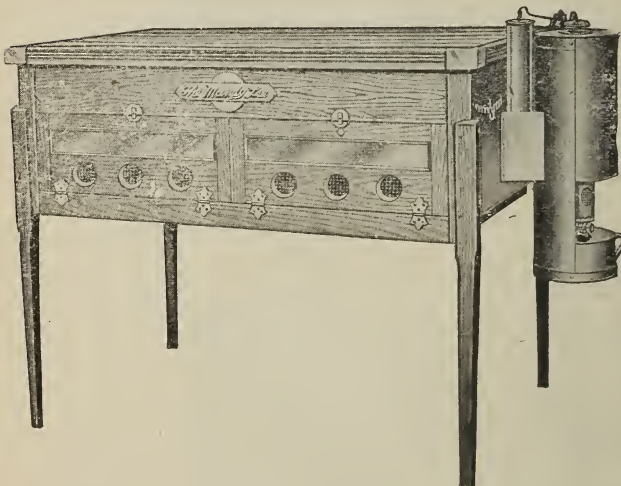
Prices.

100 (120) egg.....	\$ 9.80
150 (170) egg.....	12.00
200 (240) egg.....	16.50

Delivered to your nearest railroad station. Complete catalogue of the Old Trusty Incubator mailed on request.

MANDY LEE INCUBATOR.

The Acme of Incubator Perfection.



Why?

Because of the new triple regulator. Where you had to guess at it before, you now have a regulator that automatically regulates moisture and ventilation as well as heat.

Do You Know—

That correct moisture and ventilation are just as essential to a hatch as is the heat? That heat and moisture

in the correct combination are the things necessary to insure big hatches of strong, livable chicks? That high heat in combination with high moisture are just as certain to ruin a hatch as low heat or low moisture or with correct heat with the moisture either too low or too high? In the new Model Mandy Lee, where heat and moisture are kept in the correct combination automatically, a poor hatch is just about impossible, providing the eggs are fertile and the directions are carefully followed. Sizes, 60 eggs to 400 eggs. Prices, \$10.00 to \$40.00.

INCUBATOR SUPPLIES.

Prices When Ordered Extra.

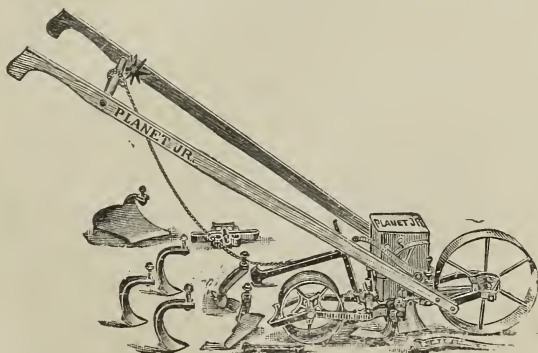
	Each.
Taylor Brothers' High-grade Tested Thermometer, guaranteed accurate.....	\$0.65
Taylor Brothers' Hygrometer.....	1.50
Brooder Thermometer.....	.50
Mandy Lee Hygrometer.....	2.00
Mandy Lee Hygrometer Wicks.....	.10
Lamp Wicks.....	.05
Double Wafer for Old Trusty Incubator.....	.75
Wafer for Mandy Lee Incubator.....	.50

Write for prices on Incubator Lamps and Burners.

PLANET JUNIOR GARDEN TOOLS.

The thinking farmer, gardener, orchardist, has come to know, by careful observation and long experience, that these wonderful machines are his greatest asset; that they insure the success of his efforts and lighten his labor, and are the world's standard from every standpoint. Space permits us to show only a few of them here, but a complete catalogue will be mailed on demand. Look this list over carefully and post yourself regarding the needs of every agriculturist who seeks to make his work a science.

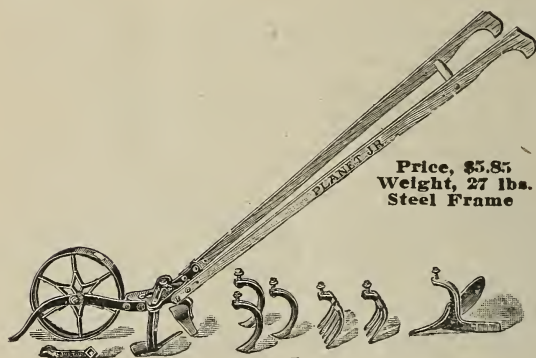
No. 4 PLANET JUNIOR COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital wheel dropping seeder and admirable wheel hoe,

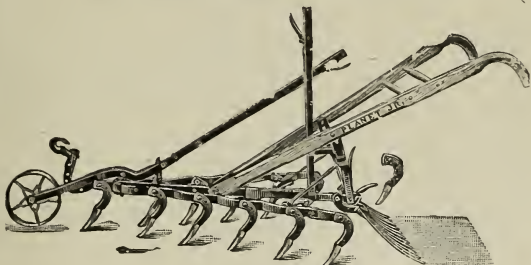
an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator, and an efficient and rapid wheel garden plow—in a word, with a great variety of tools, excellent in design and quality, it is without an equal for easy adjustment, lightness, strength, and beauty. It is a practical, every-day time, labor, and money-saver. It sows in continuous rows with great uniformity and drops with accuracy in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The feed is automatically stopped by raising the handles and started by lowering them. As a seeder the No. 4 is accurate, simple, durable, reliable, and easy-running, doing first-class work in every particular. Price, complete, \$11.00; weight, 53 pounds; as a Seeder only, \$9.00. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of seed.

**No. 16 PLANET JUNIOR SINGLE-WHEEL HOE,
CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.**



We offer these Single-wheel Hoes as the highest type of their class. They have a great variety of tools which adapt the implement to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden culture of which they are not capable. The frame is convenient and strong, with quick-change device by which to change the tools without removing the nut. The handles are adjustable in height. All our Wheel Hoe tools are of a special pattern, carefully tested by practical men; no others ever offered compare with them. All the steel parts are high-carbon steel, oil-tempered, finely formed, finished and polished, and work to a charm. Price, \$5.85. Weight, 27 pounds. Steel frame.

**PLANET JUNIOR 12-TOOTH HARROW,
CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER.**



Gardeners cultivate better than formerly; it has been found to pay. With the 12-tooth Harrow you can go as deep and shallow as you want; can come up close to your row without injury to your plants; cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a rake.

You widen and narrow as you please within a space between 12 and 32 inches. It is a splendid favorite with strawberry cultivators, market gardeners, and truckers. A strawberry runner cutter, consisting of a 10-inch flat steel disc, mounted on an outrigger. Extra, each, \$1.85.

Beet Hoes for hoeing beets and all crops in rows from 15 to 30 inches. They do admirable work, leaving the ground level. Pair, \$1.40.

Sweep Attachment—We sell as an extra an 18-inch Sweep, with special standard, which is used in place of the pulverizer for leveling and weed-cutting. Price, with standard, \$1.35.

Planet Junior 12-Tooth Harrow—Complete, \$9.00; weight when packed, 73 pounds; without Pulverizer, \$7.40; plain, \$6.20.



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